

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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Review of the Week.

MINISTERS continue to profit through the opening made for them by the differences in the Liberal party; but it is more evident than ever that their tenure only subsists so long as those differences continue, unless the Liberal leaders should allow Lord DERBY's Government time enough to weed itself entirely of its old principles, its stubborn members, and become what it is almost already, a Reform Cabinet. This week it has made considerable progress in that direction, standing forward as the champion of Liberal principles abroad and at home, while on other subjects it continues its convenient neutrality. Thus, it is persevering with its Indian legislation as fast as it is permitted by the conflict of parties. It must be confessed that, upon the whole, the East India Company has not been very happy in its selection of defenders. Mr. ARNOTT has been the principal auxiliary of the Company; this week moving, on the second of the Indian resolutions, an amendment suggesting rather a peculiar compromise. He proposed that the new Council should consist of twelve members to be selected from the present Court of Directors, one to retire every year; a plan which would identify the new Councilors with the old Court of Directors, and would obviously complete the transfer very gradually in the lapse of twelve years. A very small proportion of the members, however, assented to that proposal. The stoutest conflict took place upon the question, What should be the real powers of the Minister, and his title,—whether he should be President of a Board or a Secretary of State? Lord PALMERSTON hinting his decided preference for the president form, and Mr. DISRAELI adjourning progress in order that the Opposition might have a longer time to settle the matter *à son gré*.

The Cagliari affair has remained open long enough to leave Ministers an opportunity of taking up a really liberal position, and they have not neglected the advantage. Lord MALMESBURY's first fencing answers to Count CAVOUR have been reconsidered; his last despatch, not yet published, he says has given complete satisfaction to the Sardinian Minister, who has pledged himself to abide by the advice of England. That advice consisted in urging the Sardinian Government not to take warlike measures should Naples refuse the demand for the restitution of the ship, but to demand the inter-mediation of a third state, England in the mean

while lending its moral support to the claim. The Tory Government, therefore, has taken a step in advance of the late Liberal Government, and so far, no doubt, it has strengthened itself with the public at large.

Mr. GLADSTONE has made a decidedly popular move in demanding the union of the Danubian Principalities; but he has been beaten by Ministers. We shall see how. His move was really directed against the policy of Lord PALMERSTON, and it is to a certain extent too late. His argument was, that the Paris Conference had referred the question of organization to the Principalities themselves; that in the Divans elected for that purpose the Principalities had demanded union. "Yes," answered Lord PALMERSTON, "but on a particular condition—union under a foreign prince." They did so because the two provinces cannot agree in self-government; and although they were consulted as to their internal organization, the Conference was not bound by the reply of the Principalities on any question regulating their relation with Turkey. The object of the war, the instructions of the Conference, and the proceedings of that body, all pledge the several Governments, and especially the Western Powers, to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which the establishment of an independent state under a foreign prince would be the first step to break down. Mr. GLADSTONE's proposal, therefore, is incompatible with the very object of the war, the Conference, the Treaty, and the whole policy of the Western Powers. England has not deserted France, as Mr. GLADSTONE said, but has convinced her; on its own grounds the reply is complete; it amounts to saying that the real question of the Principalities, which is in some respects much higher than that of Turkey or Russia, is the question of the future. And here we find Mr. GLADSTONE standing with Mr. ROEBUCK and Lord JOHN RUSSELL far in advance of the two official parties. Meanwhile, however, by help of Lord PALMERSTON, Ministers beat Mr. GLADSTONE and his allies with a large majority.

In another course the Government has become positively reforming. The Home Secretary has cordially agreed to Mr. LOCKE KING's bill to abolish the qualification for Members of Parliament, a "great sham," says Mr. WALPOLE. He has also promised a revision of the Corrupt Practices Bill, with a hint that the House of Commons will be invited to legalize payment of travelling expenses for voters; and if Mr. CAIRD has failed in obtaining leave to introduce a Bill for assimilating

the Scotch franchise to that of England with the forty-shilling freehold, the subject is left to be decided by public opinion.

And Lord DERBY says the marriage with a deceased wife's sister must be deferred; although Lord DERBY has carried the second reading of his bill in the Commons by a net majority of 40.

A very important movement was made by Lord EBURY, who asked in the Peers for a Royal Commission to revise the Liturgy. The reasons for the reform are obvious—there is much in the Liturgy which society has outgrown; there are changes of time; words no longer have the same meaning that they had when the text was composed; hence, stiffness, barrenness, monotony, oddity,—all of them influences injurious to religious feeling. A host of Prelates, including the most distinguished of our Church, both in rank and intellect, from Canterbury to Dublin, agree that the Liturgy needs reform. Yet Lord EBURY was told in the House of Lords that the subject must not be opened. You will endanger rights venerated by the people, said one Bishop; you will begin alterations of which we cannot see the end, said another; you are trenching upon the province of Convocation, said a third; it won't do to criticize the merits and demerits of the Liturgy, said Lord DERBY. It is needless to point out the serious confessions involved in these "difficulties" that obstruct improvement admitted to be desirable. In deference to them, Lord EBURY withdrew his motion. Those who are leading the Church, as clergymen or legislators, flinch from the labour which is necessary to reconcile the Church of England to the people of England.

They are not so thin-skinned, so fickle, or so un-inventive when it is a question of completing the control of the Ecclesiastical Commission over episcopal and caputular property; and two bills for that purpose, introduced by Lord DERBY and the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, are handed over to a Select Committee.

Another bill carries out a great social improvement—it is the measure for bringing unencumbered estates under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, rendering that court at the same time more permanent and complete. The effect is, that a judicial title will be given to all property in Ireland on its sale or transfer. There is but one reason why the same amendment is not introduced here. The load of encumbrances heavy on the soil of almost every English landowner, and he as little dares open the question as he dares balance his steward's books.

In anticipation of the second reading of Mr. AYRTON'S bill for the equalization of poor-rates, a numerous deputation from some of the largest of the metropolitan parishes went to see Mr. SOTHE-
 RAN ESTCOURT, President of the Poor-law Board, memorial in hand, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Government with reference to the bill. Mr. ESTCOURT was well armed with the "difficulties." He did not hesitate to admit that there were evils under the present system, but as the bill did not meet all his difficulties he must oppose the second reading, reference to a select committee,—every immediate action. However, so many cases of inequality of rating have been brought before the Poor-law Board, that the subject is receiving the "serious consideration" of Government, and further inquiry is to be made. Meantime, Mr. AYRTON'S bill, fitted in the main, to effect the reform in demand, is to be swamped in the Government "inquiry"—a "parturient mountain" that, in all likelihood, will not bring forth even a mouse.

The Bombay mail has brought us complete details of the capture of Lucknow and of the subsequent operations of the forces sent in pursuit of the flying enemy. Several marked successes have resulted from those operations, the chief one being the storming of Jhansi by Sir HUGH ROSE. The place was desperately defended by a woman, a relative of the NANA SAHIB, and Sir HUGH had to sustain himself against a large force of rebels by whom he was attacked, with a view of forcing him to raise the siege; but he was not to be deterred even for a moment from the prosecution of his work, and immediately after beating off his assailants, and inflicting upon them a loss of something near 3000 men, he captured the place. In this victory, as in so many of the late Indian fights, our own loss was almost inconceivably small, considering the circumstances. From Rajpootana we have news of an important operation at Kotah. General ROBERTS found the place in the hands of a rebel force, who were holding the Rajah in a state of siege because he was friendly to the British. Upon the approach of General ROBERTS'S force the Rajah with his following came out to meet it, and is described as having actually embraced General LAWRENCE, the Political Agent, in his joyful excitement. In a few days the enemy were driven out of the place, and pursued, according to the reading of a telegraphic despatch, for nearly sixty miles. They were much cut up and five out of seven of their guns captured.

To return to Oude. The capture of Lucknow and the dispersion of its Sepoy defenders clears the way to the commencement of the most difficult task that has to be accomplished in connexion with the mutiny. By some means Oude has not only to be pacified, but has to be brought back to its allegiance, or rather its allegiance has now, for the first time, to be secured; and at the first glance we see that everything is against our chance of a speedy success. Our policy in Oude has, been such as to put us in the worst possible position for making terms: when we have been weak we have been conciliatory; when we have found ourselves strong we have been overbearing; tyranny and vacillation have been the marked characteristics of our dealings with the most warlike country of India. And this policy has again pronounced itself in the confiscatory proclamation of Lord CANNING. We are strong—Oude has to be won back to its allegiance; Lord CANNING'S last step is to alarm and intimidate all whose good-will it is most important to secure. What possible inducement can the landholders have to return to friendly relations with the Government which despoils them of their lands, and confounds innocent and guilty under one and the same ban of forfeiture? Lord DERNY'S Government disapproves the policy of the proclamation "in every sense," and has sent out instructions to Lord CANNING to that effect. But before its mischievous operation can be arrested, a world of suspicion, and doubt, and distrust will have been the certain result of its publication in Oude.

The reward of a peerage to Sir COLIN CAMPBELL will satisfy the public. From the moment that his appointment to the command of the army in India was announced, to the present time, there has never been a doubt but that he was the "very man;" and his services in India have been of a kind that has made him specially dear to his country, where there is but one wish, that he may live long to enjoy the honour to which he has so well entitled

himself. The same mail that bears to the gallant soldier the news of his elevation, will carry to him the intelligence of another honour, conferred upon him by the City of London, in the shape of a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, in addition to the freedom of the City. A similar testimonial of respect was voted at the same time to Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, K.C.B., the brave and wise coadjutor and adviser of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lord CAMPBELL'S judgment on the motion for a new trial in the case of the British Bank directors reasserts the power of the law to deal with commercial immorality, as exhibited in this special case; but will it help to lessen the widespread demoralization? What good does the punishment—doubly inflicted—of HUMPHREY BROWN and his more or less culpable associates effect when scores of men, no better and no worse, are left secure? What is the use of commercial morality vindicated in the case of the British Bank and openly outraged in half a dozen other cases of greater or less magnitude? It is nonsense to punish HUMPHREY BROWN and his guilty companions while the directors of the Western Bank of Scotland, of the Liverpool Borough Bank, and others, are allowed to go free of question. The fact is, that trade demoralization is general in this country, and the feeling of the trading class is decidedly with the culprits—a strong fellow-feeling. At present, then, the punishment of such offenders as Lord CAMPBELL has a second time condemned can be of no public utility, and any expression of satisfaction on the part of the trading class is simply hypocritical.

The publication of the balance-sheet of the Société Générale de Crédit Mobilier affords the strongest possible proof of the bad state of commercial affairs in France, and generally in Europe. Started a few years back, it commenced by paying its shareholders forty per cent.; after a year or two its dividends dropped to twenty-seven per cent.; for the first six months of the present year there is to be no division whatever. The society, it is true, has a handsome balance of profit, but its directors have looked ahead, and seen clearly that every penny must be retained to meet the losses inevitably consequent upon the continued state of commercial inactivity in France. Of money there is abundance, but there is a want of that which sends money upon its way—confidence.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather the special service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday night was attended by an overflowing congregation, an announcement having been made that the sermon would be preached by the Bishop of London. The doors were thrown open a little before the usual time, and in a few minutes the whole of that part of the building in which the services are performed was densely crowded.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Letters have been received at the Cape from the Rev. Mr. Hahn, of the Berlin Missionary Society, who, with the Rev. Mr. Rath, had undertaken a missionary tour, à la Livingstone, northwards as far as the Cunene River, but without the success which attended the explorations of the great traveller. They had intended to take a circuitous route from their station, New Barmen, on the west coast, to Lake Ngami; thence to the Libebe, and on to the sources of the Cunene, following its course to the west; and on their return to visit Ondongo. This plan they were obliged to abandon for a shorter cut in a N.E. direction towards Libebe. This course they pursued for several weeks, and penetrated till within five days of the banks of the Cunene, where their progress was stopped by the refusal of the chief of Odongo to furnish them with guides. They therefore resolved to retrace their steps, but while unspanning (yoking the oxen) for that purpose they were attacked by an overwhelming force. The missionary party, who, it appears, consisted of about thirty persons, made a most determined resistance, and the conflict lasted from dawn till noon, when they narrowly escaped with their lives, and ultimately succeeded in returning to their station, New Barmen. The Rev. Mr. Moffat is expected shortly in Cape Town to meet Dr. Livingstone.—Cape Town Mail.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S TOMB.—Mr. E. J. Trefry writes to the *Times* to say that the porphyry of which the Duke of Wellington's tomb is composed was not (as originally stated) polished by Messrs. Malcott and Co. It was, he states, wrought and polished by steam-power in the parish of Luxulyan, Cornwall, on the Trefry estates, and in the field in which the huge porphyry boulder was found. This stone weighed upwards of seventy tons, and the greater part was above ground, and had been there for ages. The Continent, says Mr. Trefry, had been searched in vain for a similar stone. The cost of the tomb was 1100*l*.

LADY FRANKLIN, widow (as we fear she must now be called) of the celebrated Arctic voyager, is at present at Algiers.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, May 8*th*.

INDIAN PAPERS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY said that in the list of papers regarding the transactions in India there was one relating to the mutiny at Cawnpore, with the remark appended, "Not received." He wished to know if this observation was appended by the Board of Control, or by the Government, or whether there was any objection to lay the paper upon the table of the House.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH stated that he had made inquiry and found the paper was not received at the India House, and he thought the probability was that it never was written. His noble friend (Lord Shaftesbury) had intimated to him that he wished to have the appendix published or laid before the House, and he (Lord Ellenborough) thought there would be the greatest objection to so doing. It contained an account of individual suffering, and he conceived that no good could result from laying further accounts of the individual suffering at Cawnpore before the public. On the contrary, he thought it was desirable that they should not do so, because the publication of further details would only tend to perpetuate feelings that were inconsistent with good government and good feeling. He was anxious that feelings of animosity should be obliterated instead of being increased.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, with some excitement of manner, declared that he was equally desirous that animosity should be suppressed, but he was also anxious that the truth should be told, and that the characters of persons who had been calumniated should be cleared. If he did not get the document, he would move an address to the Crown, and would persist until he had got it.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: "If it be in existence, which I don't think it is."

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Viscount LIFFORD asked if any further steps would be taken to expedite causes in the Court of Chancery.—The LORD CHANCELLOR could not satisfactorily answer a question put in such general terms; nor was he aware what course of legislation or proceeding it was desired to carry further. The Court of Chancery had not unduly delayed causes; no complaints are now made of the proceedings; but there had been a great pressure of work in the chief clerk's office since the business of what are called the Winding-up Acts had been thrown upon it.—Lord CRANWORTH remarked that the complaints of unreasonable delay were without foundation.—Lord CAMPBELL said that improvements had recently been introduced into the Court of Chancery, but that, if the statements of the noble Lord (Lifford) were correct, further reforms were needed.—Lord ST. LEONARDS insisted to the efficient manner in which the chief clerks transact their business.

THE IRISH ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

In answer to the Earl of CORK, who asked what course the Government meant to pursue with respect to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the endowed schools of Ireland, the Earl of DERBY said that the report and the evidence taken were extremely voluminous. The expense of the mere paper and printing of this document amounted to 5200*l*., and the quantity of paper consumed in the publication amounted to thirty-four tons. His noble friend might be fond of light reading (*laughter*); but, if he had been able to get through that document, he must give him joy for his industry and perseverance. (*Laughter*.) The document was the report of three of the five commissioners by whom the inquiry was conducted, and was strenuously opposed by the two dissentient commissioners, namely Mr. Hughes, late Solicitor-General in Ireland, and Mr. Stevens, an English barrister. He was quite satisfied that there were several instances of gross mismanagement, and it was quite evident that in those instances the endowed schools in Ireland had not been properly overlooked and managed. The subject must be maturely and carefully weighed before any decision was come to respecting it by her Majesty's Government.—The Earl of CARLISLE bore testimony to the perseverance and impartiality with which the members of the commission had prosecuted the inquiry.—The Bishop of CANNING urged the necessity for a better system of inspection of the existing schools.—Earl ST. GERMAIN asserted that no school in this country is superior to the Royal School of Armagh.—The Earl of BELMONT admitted that that might be so, but said that other schools in Ireland are in a very unsatisfactory state.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition from various religious denominations, respecting the promotion of Christianity in India. The petitioners hope that free scope and action will be given to the diffusion of Christianity through her Majesty's territories in the East Indies; that the Bible will be admitted into the Government schools; that the Government will withdraw from all support of idolatrous ceremonies; that education will be extended; and that grants "in aid" will be conferred on Christian schools as well as those of other denominations. They protest against its being supposed that they have any wish to coerce the natives, and

meant that they desire to see the most complete religious equality in India.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said:—"I do not know that with reference to this petition I need say more than that, as long as I have anything whatever to do with the government of India, I shall adhere most strictly to the ancient traditional policy of the British Government in that country—namely, that of absolute neutrality in matters of religion; and that I intend, as far as in me lies, that that neutrality shall be real—that it shall not exist only in the language of the Government, but in its acts, and in the acts of all its officers. I have heard with satisfaction from my noble friend that the petitioners do not desire the aid of the Government. (Hear, hear, from Lord Shaftesbury.) I feel satisfied that nothing could be more injurious to their objects than even the appearance that such aid was extended to them. (Hear, hear.) By themselves—by individual action—by private means, they may have some success; but I feel convinced that, if it were for a moment supposed that the Government extended its aid to them—as I fear may have been of late to some extent the case—the result would be the greatest danger to our interests in India, and the utter destruction of all the hopes of the missionaries of religion."—The petition was then ordered to lie upon the table.

THE EXCHEQUER BILLS (20,911,500*l.*) BILL was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter-past seven o'clock.

SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. LYON asked Lord Palmerston whether the minutes relative to the recent alterations at Sandhurst and Woolwich were submitted to and sanctioned by the late Government or not, and whether the noble Lord was responsible for any portion of the regulations.—Lord PALMERSTON said that his noble friend, Lord Parnham, showed him a draft of the regulations which were to form the new arrangement, and generally speaking they seemed to him correct and proper. They involved two material points. One was that young men, who wish to be candidates for the competitive examination for the scientific branches of the service, should, instead of registering their names at the office of the Secretary for War, register them at the office of the Commander-in-Chief. The other point was the examinations for the scientific branches should take place by competition from amongst those who had been educated at Sandhurst, instead of being open to those who had been educated elsewhere. Both of these arrangements were made with a view to the improvement of education at Sandhurst; but it was understood by the Commander-in-Chief that, if found objectionable, the regulation should be so far modified that the competition should consist of half from Sandhurst and half from elsewhere. With regard to the latter part of the question, he thought it very likely that, when the regulations were shown to him, he might have suggested some alterations; but what they were it was utterly impossible for him at the present moment to state. (Laughter.)

EXCHEQUER BONDS (2,000,000*l.*) BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS entered into details to disprove a charge which had been made against the late Government, and himself in particular, that they had left the finances of the country in a disordered and unsatisfactory state. With respect to the Exchequer-bonds, to the same amount of 2,000,000*l.* would be due next year, and 1,000,000*l.* the year following, these liabilities must be met by having recourse to re-borrowing. As to the War Sinking Fund, it was the only plan of that character which was practicable; and, unless Parliament was prepared to make it obligatory upon the Government to adopt a plan by which a certain portion of the debt would be annually extinguished, it must make up its mind to perpetuate the present National Debt. The Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a scheme which made no attempt either to pay off any part of the Exchequer-bonds or to keep up the War Sinking Fund. The relief afforded by the fall of the income-tax would not be very sensibly felt, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his arrangement in respect to that tax, and in not reducing the Exchequer-bond debt, had violated an important principle, without any substantial and effectual relief to the payers of the income-tax. Considering the disproportion between the amount of direct taxation and that of indirect taxation, it seemed to him that the House ought not to come to a distinct pledge as to the period when the income-tax, or any other tax, should cease, or incur any rash obligations. In the present state of parties, it was the Government which had become the great advocate of economy in that House. Propositions came from various quarters to increase our expenditure, and it was difficult for the Government to resist. The problem, however, must be solved, how to equalize the expenditure with the revenue.

Mr. GLADSTONE agreed with Sir G. C. Lewis in his endeavour to draw the attention of the House to the serious consequences likely to result from the practice of using the House as a stimulus to expenditure. But, though Sir George had deprecated rash engagements, he had himself entered into a rash engagement to pay off 1,500,000*l.* in the name of a Sinking Fund. As to the

Exchequer Bonds, there had been no pledge on the part of the House that any portion should be refunded in 1858; and, with regard to the income-tax, he approved the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the income-tax was a good tax, let it be paid. It had great recommendations, but there were grave objections to it, and he believed that, by its very nature, it corrupted and demoralized many. (Hear, hear.) So long as they continued to vote the income-tax, it would be vain to talk of economy in expenditure. He thought their scale of expenditure would admit of many deductions; but the course which they pursued put reductions out of the question. It is the duty of the Minister and of Parliament to have a clear surplus; but how are they to get it? Certainly the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not called upon to liquidate bonds which he has not one farthing to meet.—Mr. CARDWELL said the course recommended was that they should postpone their obligations. They were going to postpone them until the income-tax had expired; but he thought we should then be some four millions worse off than we now are. They should not postpone their obligations, and make prospective difficulties. He firmly believed they were laying the foundation of a new income-tax in 1860, and they should not have too much confidence in a buoyant exchequer. He certainly should rejoice to see the paper duty and the fire insurance duty remitted.—Mr. THOMAS BARKING said every new Chancellor of the Exchequer reduces taxation, and leaves the revenue to take its chance. Whenever they have a surplus, some person is sure to propose a remission of the paper and hop duties. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) But he did not think it was honest to saddle posterity with their debts. If they paid their debts in time of prosperity, they would be able to borrow money at a cheaper rate when they got into difficulties; and their great object should be to pay as they go on. Had they pursued that system, they would now be in a better position than they are.

Mr. BRIGHT denounced the excessive expenditure of late years, and attributed it to our meddling foreign policy and our combative spirit. A war had recently been begun and ended without the House of Commons being consulted, and it was ended because Ministers had the fear of a memorable debate before them. The House had condemned the China war, and that condemnation had never been reversed. No Minister had dared to ask Parliament to reverse that sentence. He did not know whether or not we are now at war with China. "A celebrated individual" had been taken prisoner. Was he a prisoner of war, or was he taken away merely as a curiosity? (Laughter.) "In China, we are making the English name detestable. Territory cannot be our object; our object is trade, and how are we to trade with a nation with which we are at war?" (Hear, hear.) The navy estimates are now some millions more than they were a few years ago. Now, there is no fleet except that of France which approaches the fleet of England; and France is our nearest ally. They might be told that the amity of nations is not a thing to be relied on. He was for amity with all nations; but he never had the slightest sympathy with the French alliance. He did not want political amity, nor did he see how it was to be maintained. If they asked the French Minister why his navy estimates are so large, he would tell them that he is building large ships which are of no use, because England is building large ships which are of no use. (Hear, hear.) That Minister would assure them that France has a great navy because England has a great navy. Would it not be better for the Minister of this country to tell the Emperor of the French that, instead of quarrelling about the Suez Canal—instead of negotiating about some petty matter—they should reduce that vast taxation which is wrung from the people to maintain large navies and large armies? (Hear, hear.) Such a proposition would give as great relief to the people of France as it would to the people of this country. As to the army and navy, the cry is 'Give, give!' and that is the cry from session to session. (Hear, hear.) We are lavish in our expenditure for warlike purposes, while we have a multitude of paupers; a large number of people are drafted away year after year; and many a man thanks Heaven that he has landed in some country where he is relieved from exorbitant taxation. (Hear, hear.) When we have a reformed Parliament, the landed proprietors will not escape the public burdens so easily as they now do. The succession duty will be overhauled. The course now pursued is foolish and wicked; and they might rely upon it that, when the people have the power to lay on taxation, they will not be driven to the wall as they now are. It is the duty of Parliament to diminish expenditure; and they were acting cowardly, and even an immoral part, in throwing taxes upon posterity." (Loud cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that considerations of high policy were connected with the income-tax, which, if it were to be maintained, it would be impossible for the House to avoid; that complaints against this tax came from professional men and the humbler classes of society on account of its injustice, impolicy, and inquisitorial character, the clamour against the tax never having arisen from the opulent classes. It was, therefore, impossible to maintain it as a permanent feature of our financial system. As to the War Sinking Fund, it would be idle to contend that it should

be maintained in the present circumstances of our finances. There is a very great difference, no doubt, between the engagement to pay the Exchequer-bonds and to maintain the War Sinking Fund; but the House had been of opinion that it was most inexpedient, in the present state of the country, to load it with an amount of new taxation in order to enable it to fulfil these engagements. "The House had allowed him to raise the Exchequer-bonds, and he would state what he had done on the subject. He had obtained from the Bank an advance of one million, payable in 1862, at 3½ per cent., and he had made it a condition that he should have the right to call for another million at the end of the year at the same rate, but he hoped, and was ever confident, that the state of the balances in the Exchequer, strengthened by extraordinary payments, and an improved state of the revenue, would not render it necessary to call for the second million. He would draw the attention of the House to the state of the revenue on the 1st of May in the present year, and they could judge then as to the probabilities of his anticipations being realized. He would compare the revenue from the 1st of April to the 2nd of May, 1857, with the corresponding period in the present year. From the 1st of April to the 2nd of May, 1857, in the very height and flush of commercial prosperity, the excise duties were 1,365,000*l.*, and the receipts from excise in the month just passed after the commercial crisis was 1,602,000*l.* The receipts from stamps in the month from April to May, 1857, was 484,000*l.*, and in the corresponding period of the present year the amount had reached 578,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) There had also in the same months been an increase in land and assessed taxes from 663,000*l.* in April, 1857, to 668,000*l.* in 1858. He did not think the member for Birmingham was just in his remarks respecting the transference of taxation from property to labour. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could not accept the position that the taxation of the country rests upon the people whose incomes are small. He regretted, with the hon. gentleman, the necessity for a great expenditure upon armaments; but he did not despair that, in due season, and when the excitement which prevailed of late had passed away, the wisdom of Cabinets would bring about a reduction in military expenditure."

Mr. WILSON severely criticised the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY spoke against continuing the income-tax in time of peace.—Mr. SLANEY denied that the House had a tendency to put taxation on the shoulders of the poor.—Mr. HAMILTON defended the estimates submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. CAYLEY believed that the periodical prostrations, and consequent misery of the country every ten years, are the result of bad legislation, not of nature.—Mr. EWART admitted that a very skilful Budget had been produced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but at the same time suggested various improvements.

The bill was then read a second time.

STAMP DUTY ON DRAFTS BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. THOMAS BARKING said that, although he doubted the soundness of the principle of this tax, he thought the plea of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it was necessary to have a little surplus revenue, was a sufficient reason for not opposing it. He suggested various objections to the tax, and was of opinion that artifices would be resorted to in order to evade it.—Mr. GREAVES, not opposing the bill, recommended certain modifications of the tax.—Mr. BAXTER spoke in its favour.—Mr. TURNER took an opposite view of the tax, which he looked upon as a step in the wrong direction, as throwing an additional weight upon commerce.—After some further discussion, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in replying to objections, observed that the bill asserted no new principle; it only sought to extend a principle, and terminate an exemption which no one vindicated.

The bill was then read a second time.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The House then went into committee upon the resolutions for the government of India.—The second resolution being read, the effect of which was that her Majesty, by one of her principal Secretaries of State, should have and perform all the powers and duties relating to the government of India now exercised and performed by the East India Company, Mr. AYLTON moved, by way of amendment, that the powers and duties should be exercised and performed by a Minister of the Crown in Council, his object being to ensure the administration of the government with due care, caution, and efficiency. He meant to follow up this resolution with another, that such Minister shall be responsible for every act done in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India, but that no such act shall be performed by him without the recorded opinion of three members of the Council thereon.—Lord STANLEY opposed this amendment. The argument of Mr. Aylton was in favour of the government as it is now carried on by the East India Company. If the Minister "in" Council were to act only conjointly with the Council, there would be a divided responsibility. Where there was to be responsibility, there must be power; but, if the Council were to have conjoint power with the Minister, individual responsibility would cease. What was wanted was undi-

vided responsibility.—A somewhat rambling discussion ensued, and Mr. AYTON having replied, the committee divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	100
Against	351

Majority 251

The chairman then reported progress; the House resumed; and, some routine business having been got through, an adjournment took place at ten minutes to one o'clock.

Tuesday, May 4th.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of this bill, which was founded on the recommendations of a committee of their Lordships' House in 1851 and on those of a committee of the Lower House in 1856. Hitherto, the transfer of the property by Bishops and chapters has been a purely voluntary act; but, with a few exceptions, their estates have been transferred to the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The object of the bill was to introduce compulsorily the system of transfer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The bill was the same as that introduced last year by the late Government, but not sent up to the House of Lords in time to be passed. He proposed to take the second reading in order to refer the bill to a select committee, in which some additional clauses would be introduced.—The Duke of MARLBOROUGH made several objections to the bill, which he thought would deprive the chapters of an important source of income. He thought his own bill on the same subject far preferable, and urged their Lordships to take it into serious consideration.—The Earl of CHICHESTER, as one of the commissioners, expressed his approval of the bill introduced by Lord Derby.—Earl GREY thought that the plan of converting the estates held under lease of the Church into ordinary tenant holdings, to be managed by a commission, would be found in practice very disadvantageous.—The Bishop of OXFORD regretted the tendency he saw to make the Bishops and officers of the Church mere stipendiaries; but, on the whole, he approved of the course the Government had taken in introducing the present bill.—Earl GRANVILLE supported the measure.—Lord RAVENSWORTH suggested that, in the distribution of ecclesiastical property, the mining property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be appropriated to the use of the districts where there is a large mining population.—Lord CRANWORTH, in reply to the Bishop of Oxford, explained that, by the clause in the Probate Act giving compensation, it is stipulated that the officials shall receive it so long as they render their ecclesiastical superiors the same services they had rendered before; but of course a new arrangement should be made when the present officers cease to act.—The Earl of POWIS thought that the provision by which the episcopal and common funds are merged together ought to be well considered. The right rev. prelate had said that the chancellor of the diocese should be paid out of the ecclesiastical fund; but there is a prior claim for the extension of the number of Bishops and for providing retirements for Bishops. As the funds are mixed at present, there is no prospect of ever having a definite sum applied for episcopal purposes.—After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The ECCLIASTICAL CORPORATIONS AGGREGATE BILL was also read a second time, and referred to the same select committee.—Their Lordships then adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

MILITIA AT ALDERSHOT.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, General PEEL, in reply to Captain GRAY, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to disband any more regiments of militia, and he had no doubt, therefore, that those who had been furnished with the Enfield rifle would soon be brought to a state of efficiency in the use of that weapon.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

In answer to Mr. BRADY, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the directors of the Western Bank of Scotland had forfeited the right to circulate banknotes. It was not the intention of the Government to grant in any way, if they should have the power, the sale of that privilege.

SPECIAL MISSION TO PORTUGAL.

Replying to Mr. WHITE, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated that a special mission is about to be sent to Portugal. The Marquis of Bath has been appointed her Majesty's plenipotentiary to that Court, and at the proper time any expense incurred by the mission will be submitted to the consideration of the House.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

In answer to Mr. SCHNEIDER, Lord STANLEY said it is true that the Legislature of South Australia has passed an act for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and that a copy has recently been received by her Majesty's Government. Some legal difficulties having arisen, the act has been referred to the legal advisers of the Colonial-office, and upon their report Ministers will proceed.

NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in answer to Sir JOHN SHELLEY, stated that her Majesty's Government has not yet determined upon the erection of a new Foreign-office, and no

architect has therefore been appointed. The materials now near Downing-street belong not to the Government, but to the board with which the hon. baronet had been connected—the Metropolitan Board of Works; and they are intended not for any Government building, but for improvements in Victoria-street. (Laughter.)

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved for certain papers connected with the establishment of telegraphic communication in the Mediterranean, or with India by way of the Red Sea or Persian Gulf. As no opposition was to be offered to his motion, he refrained from entering into details in support of it.—Colonel FRASER called attention to the inaccuracies in the telegrams.—The motion was agreed to.

SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND IN IRELAND.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland. The act establishing the Encumbered Estates Court will expire in two or three months, and it therefore became necessary to consider and decide what is to be done in the matter and with the tribunal itself. The Government had preferred to deal with the question in a comprehensive manner, rather than introduce a continuance bill. The measure proposed to extend the principle of giving a Parliamentary, indefeasible title to unencumbered as well as encumbered estates, and to empower the court constituted by the bill to be permanent and to be called the Landed Estates Court. He proposed that there should be two Judges sitting separately, with appeal to the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice; and the third Judge (Hargrave) he proposed should be pensioned, with his full salary, till he should receive another appointment, when it will merge in his future emolument. The office of Master he proposed to abolish, leaving him, and such other officers of the existing court as might not be necessary in the new, to be dealt with in the matter of remuneration by the Treasury. The expenses of the court, as a permanent tribunal, would be 15,000*l.* or 16,000*l.*; and he proposed to reimburse the Treasury for the advance of these expenses by a tax on the estates themselves, which would be so much increased in the value by the operation of the court. This tax he proposed to fix at one-half per cent. up to 5000*l.*, three-quarters up to 10,000*l.*, and one per cent. above that value; and this would produce from 16,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* a year.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD gave a general approval of the measure, but refrained from expressing any opinion on the mode of carrying it into operation until he should see the whole measure.—Sir ERSKINE PERRY thought the principles enunciated by Mr. Whiteside sound and practicable.—Mr. DEASY likewise thought the bill a very great improvement of the law of Ireland.—Mr. DOBBS hoped the Registry Act would be so improved and extended as to be ancillary to the proposed measure.—Mr. HORSMAN expressed his satisfaction with the measure generally, but regretted that the Attorney-General for Ireland did not propose to abolish the appeal to the House of Lords.—Mr. MALINS considered that the question was one of great difficulty, and that portions of the machinery of the measure would be found to be impracticable; but he offered no opposition to the motion before the House.—Mr. WALPOLE was convinced that a measure could be framed which would give a Parliamentary title to land acquired through the Encumbered Estates Court, and that such a measure would be a great boon to the landed interest.—Mr. WHITESIDE briefly replied to the criticisms that had been offered; and leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty to submit to her Majesty that the House, bearing in mind the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Paris, so far as they affect the Danubian Principalities, has observed with satisfaction the general tenor and spirit of the declaration recorded by her Majesty's chief Plenipotentiary at the Conference of 1856, concerning the future organization of those territories; and humbly to convey to her Majesty the earnest hope of this House that in the further prosecution of this important subject, just weight may be given to those wishes of the people of Wallachia and of Moldavia, which, through their representatives, elected in conformity with the said treaty, they have recently expressed." A solemn pledge had been given by the Plenipotentiaries who met in Paris that the question of the union of the Principalities should be submitted to the judgment of the Roman people. The people had expressed a desire for union—perhaps, indeed, for something more; but, if there was anything objectionable in their demand for union under a prince or chief taken from some foreign family, that should not invalidate the pledge given to the people of the Principalities. Unless the union took place, Wallachia and Moldavia would be a constant source of anxiety to European policy; but their consolidation would form a living barrier between Russia and Turkey. The union would not have any injurious effect on the Ottoman Empire, which never possessed the sovereignty of the Principalities.

Mr. SKYMOUR FITZGERALD said that the motion was utterly unprecedented, and calculated to lead to serious consequences. The object of the Treaty of Paris was to maintain the territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the population of the Principalities had declared

that, unless they obtained a foreign prince, the union of the two provinces would only aggravate the evils under which they suffer. The effect of the union of Wallachia and Moldavia under a foreign prince would be to make them practically independent of the Porte; and this is totally incompatible with the Treaty of Paris and with the very object with which we went to war with Russia. He trusted the House would refuse to entertain a motion which would tend to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

Mr. DEASY thought that Mr. Fitzgerald had made no answer to the speech of Mr. Gladstone.—Lord ROBERT CECIL took the same view of the arguments advanced by Mr. Fitzgerald. The people of the Principalities would be satisfied with the simple act of union, their other objects being merely secondary and subordinate. Besides, the Porte had no right to allege that the integrity of the empire would be impaired by the choice of a foreign Hospodar.—Mr. ROEBUCK thought that the representatives of England in that House ought to let our Ministers at Paris know that this country intends to support a free people sprung from a peculiar source—the old Roman Empire. They were never united by conquest to the Turkish Empire, but by independent contract; and they have a right to demand that their wishes shall be acceded to.—Mr. DUFF spoke in favour of the union of the Principalities.

Lord PALMERSTON recalled the attention of the House to the real question at issue—viz. whether we should take a course that would infallibly be the first step to separate the Principalities from the Turkish Empire, which would thereby be dismembered. If the Principalities were not a part of the Ottoman Empire, how came Mr. Gladstone to be a party to a war when they were invaded by Russia? The nations of Europe would not have taken up arms to protect the Principalities from Russian aggression, had not their invasion been regarded as an encroachment on Turkey. "The Principalities had been separate from the time they formed part of the Roman Empire; and therefore the House was called on to sanction that which had never yet existed. Had their condition under Turkey been a state of oppression? On the contrary, their sufferings had arisen from foreign aggression and military occupation. It was a fallacy to argue that we are now called to decide whether the Principalities shall be free. Free they had been, free it was intended they should be; and the question was, not whether internal freedom should be taken away from them—not whether they should be subjected to the tyranny of a Turkish pacha—but what should be the internal condition of that freedom which all the powers of Europe were pledged to secure to them. (Hear, hear.) It was said that we were called on by national honour and national engagements to agree to the motion before the House. The Treaty of Paris made no engagement to that effect. It was true that opinions were expressed by the English and French plenipotentiaries that union might be desirable; but the question was not separation from Turkey—it was a question of internal organisation. It was Russia that suggested the notion of union. It had been stated that the Treaty of Paris had not been carried out. He said it had. Divans had been called in the Principalities; but the elections took place under excitement and agitation, fostered by foreign agents. The Divans ultimately petitioned for union; but what union? Why, union under a foreign prince. But would the Principalities, if united, take a Catholic prince? He believed that Russia would make irresistible objection to any but a Greek prince. And where would one be found? Why, in the Russian Imperial family, to be sure. (Hear, hear.) Their 'union under a foreign prince' meant 'union under a Russian prince' (Hear.) But suppose the prince to be a Catholic—how was he to maintain himself against the Greek influence that would be brought against him? By being subordinate to the power which alone could protect him. In either case, he would be the vassal of Russia. Would a prince submit to be a vassal to Turkey? Assuredly not. Supposing they separated from Turkey, there would be a nation of five million people; and how could it sustain its independence? It would necessarily become the subservient vassal of one or the other of the great Powers, or it would follow the fate of Poland, and be partitioned. (Hear, hear.) It was not for the interest of Europe, or in conformity with the engagements of the Treaty of Paris to preserve the integrity of Turkey, that the proposition of the right hon. gentleman should be acceded to."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that the great Powers had taken a most unwise and irritating course with respect to the Principalities. They assembled the people, and, when the latter expressed their wishes in clear and unmistakable language, they turned round and said they were disorderly. Their wishes were accordingly entirely neglected, and it appeared to him that they had made way for Russia, whose interests would be advanced whether the union be granted or not. The only way out of the dilemma was to agree to the proposition of Mr. Gladstone. They should accept the proposal for a union of the Principalities, but should place some person over them who is not connected with any of the great Powers of Europe, but who is acquainted with local manners and customs. Her Majesty's plenipotentiary should have instructions not to support the appointment of a foreign prince, but to urge that the Principalities should have

one united Government and Legislature; and he believed that under that Government and Legislature the Principality would prosper, and be a security to Turkey.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, it appeared to him that, if the House adopted the motion, it would find itself in a dilemma, instead of escaping from one. At that moment there was a perfect identity of interests, views, and policy between the Government of her Majesty and that of France; in a few days, the representatives of the two Governments would be prepared to recommend and enforce their policy; and it would not facilitate their endeavours for the House of Commons to carry an address like this to the Crown, which might have a serious influence on the course of events—which might, indeed, lead to a European war. On the ground of high policy, he deprecated the adoption of the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, said that a basis of policy had been laid down by Lord Clarendon conveying the views of the Ministry, and by the French Minister, and it was to that he asked the House to assent. The question was, whether they should depart from this policy, and not whether the House should lay down a new foreign policy. Promises and pledges had been given by England and France, and the House had to decide whether they should be broken by England.

The House then divided: the numbers were—

For the motion.....	114
Against	292
Majority.....	178

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

In reply to a question by Mr. KINGLAKE, Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD said the explanations of Lord Malmesbury on the subject of the Cagliari and her crew had been satisfactory to the Government of Sardinia, and that Count Cavour had signified his intention to act entirely in accordance with the spirit of the protocol of Paris.

Lord RAYHAM moved for a select committee to inquire into the condition and administration of the metropolitan workhouses, and into the general arrangements made and carried out by the parochial authorities of the metropolis for giving relief to the poor.—Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOTE opposed the motion, sufficient ground not being laid for an inquiry taking so wide a range.—The motion was negatived.

Mr. WALPOLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of the 5th and 6th of Victoria, for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant leases for long terms of years; and Sir WILLIAM HASTINGCOTE, a bill to enlarge the powers of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the colleges thereof, for the sale, exchange, and leasing of lands.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

Wednesday, May 5th.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

VISCOUNT BERRY moved the second reading of this bill, by which it is proposed to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—Mr. BEKESFORD HOPE moved that it be read a second time that day six months. He regarded the tendency of the measure as opposed to revealed and natural religion; asserted that the mass of the people do not demand any change in the law; and argued that the bill is only supported by a few interested parties. He then examined the question from religious and social points of view, and concluded by strongly condemning the species of marriage which the bill sought to legalize.—Mr. BUXTON, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. BAINES, Sir G. C. LEWIS, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, Mr. ARDREY, and Mr. MALINS, supported the measure, which was opposed by Mr. DRUMMOND and the LORD ADVOCATE.—Mr. PULLER doubted whether the House was competent to decide off-hand on a disputed text of the Bible. He therefore suggested that it was the duty of the Government to issue a commission to Hebrew scholars to ascertain the true construction of the text.—Lord BURY having made a brief reply, the House divided, when the second reading of the bill was carried by 174 to 134.

The EXCHEQUER BONDS (2,000,000*l.*) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

Thursday, May 6th.

LORD CANNING'S PROCLAMATION.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Earl GRANVILLE asked if the proclamation recently issued in India was approved by her Majesty's Government. He understood that a member of the Ministry had stated in another place that the Government disapproved the proclamation.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH had no knowledge of what had passed in another place. He had had no communication with the gentleman who had referred to the proclamation, but concluded he was aware of the purport of the despatch on the subject. He (the Earl of Ellenborough) would lay the papers on the table on the following day.

THE LITURGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lord EBNY moved "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for a commission to consider whether the Liturgy of the Church of England be not capable of such alterations as may render it more profitable than it now is for the religious instruction and edification of the people." He was prepared to show, in support of his motion, firstly, that an alteration is re-

quired; secondly, that it is desirable; and, thirdly, that the means by which he proposed to make it are constitutional and legal. Various alterations had been made in the Liturgy from the reign of Henry VIII. to the reign of Charles II., when the Act of Uniformity was passed; and it is with the Liturgy then established that we have to deal at the present moment. Certain alterations had become necessary; were demanded by the people, and would be safe and constitutional. Owing to arrangements made in ancient times, our Liturgy contains constant repetitions, which lead to a formality in prayer, and jade the attention of the worshippers. There are two general exhortations and two general confessions; the sovereign and the clergy are each prayed for three times; the Ministry, the Houses of Parliament, and the magistracy, each twice; and the Lord's Prayer is repeated three times. When to these repetitions are added the Communion service, the effect on the congregation is fatiguing. Alterations in the Liturgy are frequently made; there is not a prelate on the Episcopal Bench who has not broken the Act of Uniformity over and over again. Their Lordships could not be blind to the fact that a great disruption has already taken place in the Church; and, although a revision in the Liturgy might not heal all the differences, it would tend to bring back to the Church many pious and estimable Nonconformists. The attempt, therefore, ought to be made.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY objected to the proposal: the attempt to introduce changes in the Liturgy would give rise to controversies of which no man could foresee the end.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S, the Bishop of CASHIEL, and Earl GREY opposed the motion. The last named, however, admitted the necessity for some change.—Lord DERRY observed that a revision of the Liturgy would inevitably become a doctrinal question; the changes would be discussed according to their bearing for or against particular doctrines, and the result would be differences even within the Church itself. He hoped the motion would not be pressed to a division, opposed as it was by nearly the whole of the episcopacy, the great majority of the House, and, he believed, the best friends of the Church throughout the country.—Earl GRANVILLE thought the discussion might be left to produce its effect on the public mind, but the motion could not be pressed with any result.—After a few words from Lord ABERNETHY, who was in favour of shortening the service, the motion was withdrawn.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Mr. HADFIELD, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated that there had been no revision of the stipulations which regulate the commercial relations of the Porte with other Powers, or in the position of foreigners resident in Turkey, but that, in regard to both civil and commercial privileges, the inhabitants of this country would rank with those of the most favoured nations.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. BRIGHT as to the authenticity of a proclamation by the Governor-General of India, announcing an intention to confiscate certain property in Oude, whether, if authentic, it had been issued in accordance with any directions from the home Government, and, if not so issued, what steps the Government had taken, or meant to take, regarding it, Mr. BAILLIE said that three weeks ago the Government had received a despatch containing a proclamation, which he believed to be the one referred to; that it was immediately taken into consideration, and a despatch was written expressing the views of her Majesty's Government with reference to it; and that there was no objection to copies of both documents being laid before the House. The proclamation had not been issued in consequence of any directions of the Home Government.—Mr. BRIGHT wished to know the tenor of the answer sent by the Government.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the Government disapproved the policy of the proclamation in every sense.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).

Mr. GREER moved for a select committee to inquire into the nature, origin, and extent of the tenant-right custom in Ireland, and the recent violations of it in various northern counties; and to consider and report how far it might be practicable to protect, for the benefit of the occupying tenants, the property which has been created under that custom.—Lord NAAS thought that the tenant-right custom in Ireland had worked satisfactorily, and that the House was in possession of all necessary information on the subject. He therefore opposed the motion, which he thought would do harm rather than good.—After a brief discussion, impatiently borne by the House, Mr. GREER (who refused to accept the suggestion of Mr. FORSTER and Mr. PETER O'BRIEN, that he should withdraw his motion) replied, and a place, when the motion was lost by 232 division took to 43.

COUNTY FRANCHISE (SCOTLAND).

Mr. CAIRD moved for leave to introduce a bill to assimilate the county franchise of Scotland to that of England. In England, a county franchise may be purchased for about 50*l.*; in Scotland, it costs five times as much. In England, if a property does not give a borough vote, it gives one for the county. In Scotland, there is n

artisan franchise; the classes from which came James Fox and Robert Burns are unrepresented. As a rule, the occupying tenants go with the landlords, whatever their politics. He had no objection to the Scotch county members; but that was not the question. He wanted to have the basis of satisfaction widened, by extending the constituencies by whom the members were elected.—Mr. COWAN seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. MONCRIEFF, who said that the proposition, instead of being one for the extension of the franchise, would lead to a struggle between counties and boroughs, which would end in the defeat of the agricultural interest, the destruction of the purity of the franchise, and the creation of fictitious or purchased votes.—Mr. BAXTER suggested that the question should be referred to a select committee.—The motion was supported by Mr. BOWYER, Mr. ELLICE, Colonel SYKES, Mr. PEASE, Mr. CALCOTT, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. BLACK, though the last named did not approve of the bill; and was opposed by Mr. BRUCE, the LORD ADVOCATE, Sir T. E. COLEBROOKE, Mr. WHITESIDE, Mr. STEUART, Lord ELCHO, and Mr. BLACKBURN.—Mr. CAIRD, in replying, remarked that the most contradictory arguments had been used against the bill.—The House then divided, when 103 voted against the bill to 84 for it. It was therefore lost.

THE CASE OF COOPER v. SLADE.

Mr. PEASE, in moving a message to the Lords for a copy of the opinions of the Judges in the case of "Cooper v. Slade," putting an interpretation upon the Corrupt Practices Act, drew attention to the state of the law relative to travelling expenses at elections.—Mr. Serjeant DEASY dwelt upon the serious effects of the decision as to the past as well as the future, and urged that, for the sake of candidates and constituents, there should be a speedy alteration of the law.—Mr. WALPOLE stated that the subject had been under consideration, and it was his intention to submit to the House certain amendments of the act, as, in his opinion, such expenses, when *bona fide*, ought to be legalized.—Mr. FITZGERALD concurred in opinion that such a legislative provision was desirable.—Mr. VERNON SMITH thought the proposed legislation should take place at once.—Mr. CROSS expressed a desire that the contemplated legislation should apply to municipal election.—The motion was then agreed to.

DURHAM COUNTY PALATINE JURISDICTION BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH suggested that the *jura regalia* to be transferred to the Crown should pass to the Crown as guardian of the public, and be transferred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to the Board of Land Revenue.—Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON intimated that the question would be better discussed in the committee on the bill.—Subsequently, the bill was read a second time.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved the second reading of this bill, which did not meet with any opposition. It was therefore read a second time.

The second reading of Lord PALMERSTON'S INDIA BILL was postponed for a fortnight. One or two notices of motion were also postponed.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER during the week ending last Saturday, continued to experience the improvement in business which has latterly been noticed there. Dulness, however, continues to brood over the lace trade of Nottingham; but, in the other departments of trade at the same place, there has been a slight advance. The same may be said of Birmingham and Kidderminster, where the stagnation of the winter is beginning to give way, though slowly. A great falling-off occurred during the week in the amount of out-door relief afforded to pauper applicants at the Birmingham workhouse. At Sheffield, also, there is a considerable diminution in the number of paupers; but the distress there is still great, and the recovery of trade is tardy. The hosiery trade of Leicester (as respects the demand for cotton goods) exhibits a shade of improvement; and so does the woollen cloth trade of Leeds. Quietness is still the prevailing feature of the worsted trade at Halifax, but the carpet trade is moderately brisk. Business is more lively at Huddersfield, and the trade of Belfast is active.

The general business of the port of London during the week ending last Saturday has been more active. The number of ships reported inward was 252, including 5 with coffee, 72 with corn, flour, rice, &c., 36 with sugar, and 3 from China, with 32,824 packages of tea and 1092 bales of silk. The number of vessels cleared outward was 107, including 13 in ballast; and those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to 66, of which 1 was entered outward in November, 1 in January, 2 in February, and 19 in March.

The stonemasons at Liverpool, Manchester, Halifax, and other large towns are in dispute with their employers, in consequence of a resolution of the Masters' General Association requiring the men to work by the hour instead of by the day having recently come into operation. The masons employed at Halsey-hill Church and at Belle Vue, Halifax, struck work last Saturday on this account.

Gallery, I have not seen the slightest indication." (Cheers and laughter.)

The President having coupled the names of Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray in one toast, as illustrating the connexion between literature and art, those gentlemen made brief replies.

Mr. Dickens said:—"Following the order of your toast, I have to take the first part in the due to be performed in acknowledgment of the compliment you have paid to literature. In this home of art I feel it to be too much an interchange of compliments, as it were, between near relations to enter into any lengthened expression of our thanks for the honour you have done us. I feel that it would be changing this splendid assembly into a sort of family party. (A laugh.) I may, however, take leave to say that your sister, whom I represent, is strong and healthy (a laugh); she has a very great affection for, and an undying interest in, you; and it is always a very great gratification to her to see herself so well remembered within these walls, and to know that she is an honoured guest at your hospitable board." (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Thackeray said:—"My Lords, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,—Permit me to say that, had it not been for the direct act of my friend who has just sat down, I should most likely never have been included in the toast which you have been pleased to drink; I should have tried to be, not a writer, but a painter, or designer of pictures. That was the object of my early ambition, and I can remember, when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming humorous works of which I cannot mention the name (laughter), but which were coloured light green, and came out once a month (a laugh), that this young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings, and I recollect walking up to his chambers with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable. (Laughter.) But for that unfortunate blight which came over my artistical existence, it would have been my pride and my pleasure to have endeavoured one day to find a place on these walls for one of my performances. This disappointment caused me to direct my attention to a different walk of art, and now I can only hope to be 'translated' on these walls, as I have been, thanks to my talented friend Mr. Egg. (Hear, hear.) I shall, however, ever think with pride and pleasure of my name having been mentioned from that chair, always connecting it with the person who first sat in it" (Sir Joshua Reynolds).

The chairman then left the chair, and the company dispersed themselves through the different saloons, admiring the pictures till a late hour.

BANQUET TO THE DUKE OF MALAKHOFF.

A banquet was given on Thursday by the members of the Army and Navy Club to the new French Ambassador. A large number of guests were present; and the chief speeches were those of the Marshal himself, Sir W. F. Williams (the Chairman), Sir John Pakington, Major-General Yorke, Sir William Codrington, and Colonel Daniell. The Duke of Malakoff, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said (speaking in French):—"It is with a feeling of brotherly pleasure that I find myself sitting among you. It gives me deep satisfaction to see your cordial anxiety to give me a welcome. As a soldier, more than one among you know me; as Ambassador, my principles are invariable, and, as I have already had the opportunity of explaining them, it is not necessary to speak of them again here. But what I wish to tell you is, that I feel a pride in finding myself again in the midst of my companions in arms, and that I recollect to memory our valiant standards, our glorious flags, the witnesses of your great efforts as well as ours, under the shadow of which we have conquered the peace of the world. Let us in future know how to maintain that peace, so productive of civilization, and so fertile, so necessary for us and for you—that peace so indispensable for the welfare of all. I hope that peace will be durable, for it was cemented by generous blood—by blood shed side by side in succouring a faithful ally, but shed with equal and mutual eagerness. It is for us, soldiers and sailors, to remember this. It is for us to propose, without hesitation, an enthusiastic toast of lasting concord, and we who have joined our heroic efforts together for the advantage of all have the right to say to two great people, 'Let us know how to unite the two fleets and the two armies, and let our sentiments be mingled together in one common feeling.' I beg to propose 'The imperishable union of our fleets and armies.'" The evening passed off with the utmost enthusiasm.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The Registrar-General has issued his Quarterly Return. We here read:—

"This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2196 registrars in all the districts of England during the winter quarter that ended on March 31st, 1858; and the marriages in 12,272 churches or chapels, about 8939 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 629 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on December 31st, 1857.

"MARRIAGES.—Ninety-one thousand seven hundred

and seventy-two persons married in the last three months of 1857. The marriages of the quarter were at the rate of 1-878 persons married to 100 living in a year; the decennial average rate of the corresponding quarter being 1-994.

"BIRTHS.—The births of 171,001 children, born alive, were registered in the quarter that ended on March 31st; a number exceeding by 620 the births in the corresponding winter quarter of 1857; and the highest number that was ever registered within the same time and season. Children were born at the rate of 1-900 a day. The births in the quarter were at the rate of 3-568 annually to 100 of the population; the average being 3-518. The births fluctuate little in comparison with the marriages and the deaths in the several divisions of the kingdom; but the decrease of births in the Northern counties is worthy of note.

"INCREASE OF POPULATION.—171,001 births and 125,902 deaths were registered in the first ninety days of the year, and the natural increase of population in that period was therefore 45,099, or 501 daily. The natural increase in the winter quarter of 1857 was 687 daily. The falling off in the increase of population is referable to the excessively high rate of mortality during the past winter; for the births exceeded by 7 daily the births in the winter of 1857. The natural increase of population in the United Kingdom was probably about 750 daily.

"EMIGRATION.—19,146 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration agents; of whom, 7230 (or, allowing for persons of undistinguished birth-place, 8142) were of English origin. Nothing is more remarkable in the movement of our population than the decrease of emigration since the war."

The Weekly Return of the Registrar-General states:—

"The deaths registered in London in the first three weeks of April were successively 1221, 1207, and 1144; in the last week, ending Saturday, May 1st, they were 1125. In the last ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1045; but, as the deaths in the present return occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average, after the latter is raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1149. The deaths of last week were, therefore, less by 24 than the number which the average rate of mortality would have produced. The births returned for the same time exceed the deaths by 592.—Last week, the births of 851 boys and 866 girls, in all 1717 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1613."

AMERICA.

COLONEL JOHNSTON has been superseded in the command of the Utah force by Major-General Persifer F. Smith. The colonel will be placed in command of a brigade. General Harney has also been ordered to the seat of operations, and the reinforcements and supplies are to be pushed forward with all haste.

The remains of the late Colonel Benton were interred at St. Louis on the 16th ult. Business was generally suspended; the houses and stores were draped in mourning; and the streets were crowded with spectators. The hearse was followed to the Bellefontaine Cemetery by the most imposing procession ever formed in St. Louis.

The Kansas Bill has been purloined from the Speaker's desk, and taken to Senator Green. The theft has excited the utmost indignation, and it is thought that it will lead to the expulsion from the House of the guilty party. A personal collision has occurred in the House of Representatives, and another in the Senate. Duels are expected to result from them.

The papers and correspondence between Lord Napier and the Secretary of State, relating to the slave-trade, are now before the Senate. In reply to Lord Napier's remark about the habit of vessels on the coast of Africa hoisting the American flag as a protection against the British cruisers, General Cass says that the United States deny the right of the cruisers of any other Power whatever to enter their vessels by force in time of peace. In conclusion, Mr. Cass is instructed by the President to inform Lord Napier that, while he (the President) is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency, he is not prepared, under existing circumstances, to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the African slave-trade. Among the letters is a statement from Mr. Mason, United States Minister to France, dated February 19th, in which he states that he had a conversation with Count Walewski on the subject of the French scheme of African emigration. The count stated that England did not object to that scheme, as the British colonies are being supplied by the Coolie trade. The Africans, he added, would be bettered by the plan, and would be Christianized and humanized by their contact with the French colonists.

The Red Republicans have honoured the memory of Orsini and Pierri with a torchlight procession through the streets of New York, composed of two thousand five hundred persons. Inflammatory speeches were delivered.

In the United States Senate, a proposition is pending, directing the President to demand satisfaction of Paraguay for firing into the steamer Waterwitch. The resolution was regarded as tantamount to an authorization of a declaration of war.

The British residents in New York have celebrated St. George's Day, as usual, with a banquet, at which Lord Napier was a guest and one of the principal speakers.

The frigate Squibbanna has arrived at New York from Kingston, Jamaica. The crew had suffered frightfully from yellow fever, and there had been a great many deaths on board. The vessel was put in quarantine.

Terrible casualties have resulted from the overflow of the Mississippi. The flood is the greatest that has happened since 1844: on each side of the river, the land has been covered for a distance, in length, of several hundred miles. Several animals have been swept away.

Some details have been received in New York of the late Indian massacre in British Honduras. When the Indians took the town of Beccalaw, they killed one hundred and four persons, and took forty prisoners. Ransom amounting to four thousand dollars was offered for the release of the latter; but it was refused, and the entire number—thirty women and ten men—were brought out and put to death, after the persons of the women had been violated by the Indians.

From Venezuela we learn that on the 21st of March the opponents of Monagas overthrew the existing Government, and proclaimed ex-Governor Serrano Provisional President. The Monagas family took refuge with the French Minister, but were given up on demand, and placed in confinement. Monagas appears to have fled enormously from the Custom House receipts.

A sanguinary battle took place at Callao on the 7th and 8th of March, which left Castilla master of Arequipa. Vivanco has retired to Bolivia. The loss on both sides was more than 2000 killed, and the city was filled with wounded.

New Grenada is said to be seeking annexation to the United States. The Americans have long contemplated the purchase of Mexico, and Mr. Houston has a motion in the Senate, proposing the assumption of a protectorate. The absorption of the Spanish-American into the Anglo-American States seems, therefore, as if it was about to begin.

Sixteen officers, leaders in a projected Santa Anna movement in Mexico, have been arrested on board the British steamer Dee at Tampico. Letters were found on them, tending to show that Santa Anna had entered into an arrangement with Spain to subjugate the Mexican Republic and to establish a monarchy, or to make it a foreign dependency. He had applied to the Captain-General of Cuba for two thousand men to aid his supporters in Mexico; but this was refused. Subsequently, he asked for a Spanish steamer, but with no better success.

Nicaragua is torn with civil war. General Xerez is in arms against the Government of Martinez, and affairs are in as great confusion as ever. The steamer San Carlos has been seized and sunk by the Nicaraguans, the Costa Rican guard which was on board having been previously driven off.

It is reported that eight British gunboats have been stationed round Havannah on coast survey, and to prevent the landing of negroes.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which itself belongs.

DR. ARNOLD.

FRANCE.

It was rumoured last week that the rigour of despotism in France was to be somewhat relaxed; but this week we hear that M. Proudhon's new work, *De la Justice dans la Révolution et dans l'Eglise*, has been seized, and that a prosecution has been instituted.

The committee which had been charged to examine the bill tending to grant assistance and pensions to the families of the victims and of the persons wounded in the attempt of the 14th January, has proposed unanimously in its report the adoption of the measure, but with a modification, accepted by the Council of State, establishing a distinction between the sufferers who had been attracted to the spot by mere curiosity, and those who were struck when in the accomplishment of their duty. The amendment increases the amount of pension accorded to the latter or to their families.

A bazaar has been held at the English Embassy for the relief of the English poor at Paris.

The ensemble of the Budget for 1859 has been adopted in the Legislative Body by 256 votes against 3. The number of voters was 259.

The French consul at Alexandria has rendered himself so obnoxious to the refugees (mainly Italians) who are congregated there, that serious riots have taken place, and cries have been raised of "Down with the Emperor!" "Down with the consul!" The writer of a letter from the city in question states that the French representative, in common with the other European consuls, had found it necessary to take energetic mea-

tures against the Italian refugees on account of various murders and other crimes committed by them; but the statement is evidently written with a strong bias against the refugees, and should therefore be received with caution. When the disturbances broke out, the Pacha who is Governor of Alexandria temporized with the rioters; encouraged by which, the malcontents made themselves completely masters of the city, and endeavoured to pillage the arsenal, but failed. The Pacha has been dismissed, and energetic measures were taken against the insurgents; but the disturbances were not entirely suppressed at the last advices.

The Chambre des Mises en Accusation (similar to our grand jury) of the Imperial Court of Dijon has decided on sending before the Correctional Police court of Chalon-sur-Saône thirty-five persons implicated in the disturbances which took place in that town on the 6th of March. The counts of the indictment comprise the affiliation to secret societies, public incitement to armed assemblages, seditious cries, publication of false intelligence, carrying and distributing prohibited arms, detention of munitions of war, rebellion, attempts publicly made to seduce the military from their duties, &c. The affair will soon come before the tribunal of Chalon-sur-Saône.

M. Dupuy de Lorne, Director of Naval Constructions, who built the screw steamships of the line Napoleon and Algerias, is appointed Councillor of State, in place of M. Mestre, Director of the Colonies, deceased.

The proposed plan for the government of Algeria is the establishment of a Lieutenantcy; three Directors-General with functions similar to those of a Minister; and, in France, an Under Secretary of State as the channel of communication between the Home Government and that of Algeria.

"The opposition in the Legislative Body," says the *Morning Star*, "against the application of such enormous sums of money, at the expense of the whole country, for the architectural improvement of Paris, has to a certain extent been successful. It has been agreed upon between the special commission of the Legislative Body and the Council of State that ten million francs shall be deducted from the sum demanded by the Government for the purpose. The State having undertaken to furnish one-third of the amount required, this reduction will bring down the whole estimate of the expenses from one hundred and eighty million francs, to one hundred and fifty millions."

M. Lichtenfelt, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Netherlands, was received on Sunday at a private audience by the Emperor, when he placed in his hands a joint letter from the King of the Netherlands and the Duke of Nassau, together with the insignia of the Order of the Golden Lion of the Nassau House, which the King of the Netherlands and the Duke of Nassau have just founded.

The difficulty concerning the new French Consul at Basle, to whom the citizens objected on personal grounds, has been got rid of by the French Government finding another employment for that gentleman.

The Marseilles journals state that an actress of the theatre of that city is about to enter a convent. They say that it was the impression produced on her when performing the part of a sister of charity which caused her to take this determination.

The commission appointed to consider the claims for compensation of Mr. Morse, the inventor of the system of electric telegraphs as used in France, has recommended that the Government should give him 400,000*fr.*

The Emperor is preparing for the press a work on rifles, to form a pendant to his treatise on artillery.

Mr. Bonaparte, the eldest son of Prince Jerome by his marriage with Miss Paterson, has been staying in Paris for some time almost *incog.* He is an American by birth, and talks with a strong trans-Atlantic accent; but he is very like his father in appearance.

The gardens on the south-east and north-east of the Louvre, extending from the Apollo gallery opposite the river to the parallel gallery in the Rue Rivoli, have been thrown open to the public by order of the Emperor. The gift is looked upon as a compensation for the loss of a portion of the Tuileries garden which the Emperor has recently made private.

M. de St. Paul, a Government member of the Legislative Body, recently made a very bold and independent speech in opposition to the Budget, and expressed a hope that the Emperor would allow to the Chamber a greater liberty of discussion. On Monday night, M. de St. Paul presented himself, with the other deputies, in the Imperial saloons. The Emperor spoke to him, and, while disavowing any wish to dictate the language or the vote of a deputy, said that he thought a gentleman who had courted the interest and protection of Government in obtaining his seat ought to give the Government his support. M. de St. Paul made some explanation; but it did not appear to be satisfactory.

RUSSIA.

There is a report from the Prusso-Russian frontier of a rising of the Lithuanian peasantry, in consequence of their misunderstanding the extent of the legislation just introduced in their favour. The military had to be called in to quell the outbreak. Some of the rioters had been flogged.

AUSTRIA.

Sir Henry Bulwer left Vienna on the 28th ult. for London.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte arrived at Vienna on the 28th, and it is said that they will not return to Italy.

SPAIN.

The Government has abandoned the idea of claiming an indemnity from the Treasury for the sum realized by the sale of ecclesiastical property above what had been calculated on. The opening of the Mediterranean railway, though quite recent, has had the effect of increasing considerably the value of houses in Alicante, and in all the towns and villages by which the line passes.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage by proxy of the King of Portugal with the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was celebrated on Thursday week at Berlin, in the Catholic church of St. Edwidge. The Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, brother of the bride, represented the King of Portugal on the occasion.

All the Government candidates have been elected in the capital, and the Government has obtained an immense majority in the provinces.

GERMANY.

"The Diet has now under consideration," says the *Journal de Francfort*, "seven disputes relative to the constitutional laws of as many States of the Confederation. The constitution of Electoral Hesse, revised in March, 1852, was submitted to the States of the Electorate, in virtue of a resolution of the Diet in that year, and the Diet reserved to itself the ulterior decision. The representative of the Elector of Hesse made a detailed communication on the subject to the Diet on the 25th January, 1855, which was referred to a committee. In the six others, namely, Wurtemberg, the grand duchy of Hesse, the principality of Lippe, the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, and the duchies of Anhalt, it is the mobility which protest against different attacks made on their privileges by the laws of 1848."

PRUSSIA.

A Radical paper of Berlin is now under prosecution for having published a libel on the Emperor Napoleon in furnishing its readers with extracts from Mr Edwin James's speech, and commenting upon them. The police seized the paper immediately after the publication.

ITALY.

The majority in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies in favour of the Deforesta Bill is now stated at 100 (instead of 110 as at first put forth) against 42.

Mr. Lyons (says a despatch from Marseilles) has presented a note to the Neapolitan Government asking for an indemnity for the English engineers of the Cagliari who were kept in prison by order of the Neapolitan Government. It is said the indemnity demanded by the English Government is 100,000*fr.* (4000*l.*) The King appears inclined to negotiate. The armaments continue in the Neapolitan arsenals.

Several relations and friends of the man Milano are now confined in subterranean dungeons, and subjected to all the refinements of Neapolitan cruelty, simply because they were connected with, or knew, the would-be assassin.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

The Rev. W. P. Brook, curate of Holy Trinity Church, Ely, was returning, a few evenings ago, to his home, and was walking, by permission, on the Eastern Counties Railway, when he stepped on to one of the lines of rail, in order to avoid a train that was coming along the other. In so doing, however, he only ran into the same peril as that which he sought to avoid; for he was knocked down by a return train, and received such injuries that he died shortly afterwards. He was only twenty-five years of age.

The boat Renown, laden with two pigs of iron ballast and two sacks of potatoes, besides fourteen passengers—a number in excess of the license—was capsized in Plymouth Sound on Friday week, and five seamen were drowned. The boat was literally sunk by the excess of the weight put into it.

A boiler explosion took place at Bottom's Hall Mill, Tottington-lower-end, on Friday week, when the boiler-house and one end of the factory were blown in. One man was killed, and two other persons were injured, but not fatally. The boiler was old, and the plates had been worn so thin that they could not resist the high pressure that was being applied at the time of the catastrophe.

Mr. Evans, the editor of the *United Service Gazette*, has been thrown from his chaise at Bridgewater, where he was on a visit, and killed.

The inquest on the bodies of the persons who perished in the fire in Gilbert-street was resumed on Tuesday, and concluded on Wednesday. The verdict stated—"That the members of the Smith family (except Richard Smith, the younger) were found dead in the ruins of a certain house and premises which had been destroyed by fire, and that the deaths were caused by the mortal effects of certain poisonous fumes and common wood-smoke, produced by the said fire; and the jurors aforesaid further say, that in what part of the house and premises aforesaid the said fire originated, and by what means the said fire was caused, they have found it

to be impossible to discover. That William Hedger, the younger, was found dead in the ruins of a certain house which had been destroyed by fire, and that the death of the said William Hedger, the younger, was caused by the mortal effects of suffocation by smoke produced by the fire aforesaid. That Richard Smith, the younger, did die from the mortal effects of fracture of divers of his ribs, caused by his having fallen from a certain house when it was on fire, and his life in danger therefrom." To this verdict the jury appended a presentment, in which they blame Mr. Taylor, the landlord, for not making a better partition between the house and Mr. Calvert's room where the poisonous minerals were kept; and suggest alterations in various acts of Parliament, with a view to the better construction of houses, the prevention of the overcrowding of rooms and obstruction of streets, the formation of a fire-brigade and fire-escape establishment independent of private or parochial control, the augmentation of water supply, and the connexion of police stations, fire-engine stations, &c., by the electric telegraph. Lastly, the jury express high admiration of the conduct of John Curle in assisting the Eastwood family to make their escape.

An explosion of fire damp occurred at the Wombwell Main Colliery, near Barnsley, on Tuesday morning, and resulted in the injury of several persons.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

MURDER AT IPSWICH.—Mrs. Studd, the wife of a baker living at St. Mary Elms, Ipswich, was murdered on the morning of Friday week by Ebenezer Cherrington, a man who had formerly worked as a journeyman with Studd, and who appears to have given his master some cause of jealousy. The woman was forty-seven, and was the mother of seven children, ranging from fourteen to five years of age. The bakehouse was some little distance from the cottage where the family resided, and Studd was a good deal at the former. Sometimes, indeed, he would sleep there, leaving his wife and children to sleep at the cottage. At the inquest, he stated that he sometimes had "words" with his wife, but that he did not live with her "on particularly bad terms." He had recently told her that he would not have Cherrington at the cottage, and the woman had replied that she did not want to have him there. The man, however, persisted in coming. On Thursday week, he came in just as Mrs. Studd and the children had finished dinner; but the woman told him she would not have him there, and ultimately he went. On the same night, at twenty minutes to eleven, he came again, and attempted to seize the poker, but was prevented by the woman, who, seeing that he was the worse for liquor, went out for a policeman, followed by the intruder. Mrs. Studd returned alone about twelve o'clock, and she and her eldest daughter went up to bed, having first locked the outer door. Soon afterwards, Cherrington burst open the lock, and went up into Mrs. Studd's bedroom. He placed his back against the door, saying he would not leave; and then, holding up a large stick which he found in the room, he threatened to break Mrs. Studd's head if she attempted to quit the place. He was in a great passion, and exclaimed, "I'll murder you before the morning; you shall not go out of this room alive." Mrs. Studd and her daughter remained standing all night by the side of the bed; and during the whole of this time Cherrington kept his back against the door, swearing at and threatening the two females. At half-past five, he went down stairs. Mrs. Studd followed; proceeded to the bakehouse for some fuel; and returned. Shortly afterwards, the daughter, who was still upstairs, heard a scream and a groan, and, running to the lower room, found that Cherrington had gone, but that her mother was stretched on the floor, with a cut on her head, and blood flowing from the wound. A poker, bent as by violence, stood by the side of the door. The girl then went for her father, who, on arriving, found his wife dying; and she expired shortly before seven o'clock. Cherrington was apprehended in the course of the day, and the inquest has terminated in a verdict against him of Wilful Murder. He is committed for trial.

MURDER AT GLASGOW.—Three abandoned women have been tried at the Glasgow Spring Circuit Court on a charge of murder. Two of them got into company with an elderly man in the streets at night, and lured him away to their den in Tontine-close. They there made an attempt to rob him. He resisted, and they then dragged him to the stairhead, flung him down into the street upon his face, and afterwards kicked him, and dashed his head upon the stones. He soon afterwards died. Several witnesses having been examined, two of the women withdrew their plea of "Not Guilty," and pleaded "Guilty of culpable homicide," which was accepted. The charge against the third woman was abandoned. The two others were sentenced each to twenty-one years' penal servitude.

MURDER IN DORSETSHIRE.—A young woman, named Sarah Ann Guppy, of diminutive stature, and rather deformed, has been murdered at the little village of Stoke Abbott, near Beaminster, Dorset. She had been left alone in the cottage while the other inmates were out working, and had been seen alive and well up to two o'clock in the afternoon of Friday week. At four o'clock, some labourers working in the distant fields observed smoke issuing from the cottage, and, hastening to the spot, they found the body of Sarah Ann Guppy lying

on the floor. Her throat was cut from ear to ear. Suspicion fell on a young man named James Seale, who had been seen by a woman coming from the house just before the outbreak of the fire. This woman had previously heard Sarah Guppy scream (she described it at the inquest as "a sort of deathly scream"), and Seale, when he issued from the cottage, tried to avoid the bystander. She observed that his hands and trousers were bloody, and he attributed this to his having been pulling up grass. He also stated that he had left the girl paring potatoes. Another person of the name of James Seale first informed the mother that her daughter had been murdered, and the cottage set on fire. An inquest has been held, and has terminated in a verdict against Seale (who is in custody) of Wilful Murder. He had been loitering about the cottage for some days before the murder, and had excited suspicion, as he was known to be an idle, dissolute fellow; but no facts have transpired to show his precise motive for the act. He is a diminutive person, only twenty years of age, and looking much younger; but he is a widower.

MURDER IN A NEWSPAPER-OFFICE.—A youth employed in the printing-office of the *Holifax Guardian* suddenly attacked one of the compositors on Wednesday afternoon with an iron dumb-bell, afterwards with another iron instrument, and finally with a hatchet, and speedily laid him dead and frightfully mangled on the floor. The murderer (who is evidently insane) and who had no cause of quarrel whatever with his victim) was at once apprehended, and has been committed by the coroner and magistrates for trial. He was very violent before the coroner, and it took eight or ten men to restrain him.

ATTEMPTED DOUBLE MURDER.—A man named Brown has made a murderous attack with a knife on a fellow-lodger named Perry, and his son. The former is not expected to live. The cause of the act is jealousy. Brown accuses the elder Perry of having been familiar with a woman with whom he (Brown) was living; but this is denied by Perry and the woman. The boy was wounded in running to his father's assistance. Brown is now under remand at the Clerkenwell police-court.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

AN odd difficulty arose a few days ago at the Glasgow Spring Circuit Court in the trial of three men, named McCartney, McCrone, and Hughes, for a garrotte robbery. The Lord Justice Clerk intimated that there was no case against McCartney; but the counsel for the prosecution did not withdraw the charge. The jury then retired to consider their verdict. On their return, the foreman had only got so far as to state that they had found McCartney Guilty, as libelled by a majority, when the Lord Justice Clerk stopped him, stating it was understood that the man was not to be convicted, and upon that understanding the counsel had not spoken in his defence. The jury were again ordered to retire, and the advocate was sent for to make the speech which he should have made before; but it was found he had left the court. The result was that the jury were locked up for the night, so that they might be addressed the following morning, although by this time the Judge had summed up and they had actually agreed upon their verdict. The case was accordingly called on the following morning, when the anomalous speech was delivered, and the jury again retired. On their return, they had so far altered their minds as to find the charge against McCartney not proved by a majority of one. The other prisoners were found Guilty; but sentence, which will be that of penal servitude, was not passed at the time.

Lord Campbell, on Wednesday, delivered judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench with respect to the application for a new trial of the British Bank directors. The result was that the application was refused.

Mr. Edwin James, last Saturday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, moved for a rule, calling upon a Mr. Carter, a stationer and newsagent at Rickmansworth, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for publishing a libellous account of the proceedings at an inquest. An inquiry had been held into the death of a child of Mr. David Urquhart, formerly M.P. for Stafford, and at one time connected with the Turkish Embassy at Constantinople. The child had convulsions in teething, and had been placed in what is called a Turkish bath, but had died. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "that the child had died, but that the evidence was unsatisfactory as to the cause of death." Mr. Carter was one of the jury; and, in an account of the inquest which he sent to the *Buckingham Advertiser*, he appended the words, "that the jury highly censured the treatment pursued towards the deceased." These words, however, were not added by the jury. The report of the inquest had been garbled, so as to make out an apparent case against Mr. Urquhart; but Mr. James stated that it had been proved that that gentleman and Mrs. Urquhart had been very kind to the child, and that the treatment adopted had done it good. Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Erie were of opinion that there was not the least ground whatever for imputing the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart, but that the report could not be considered malicious and unfair. The application was therefore refused.

The woman who was concerned in the robbery of

jewels, &c., from Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, which we related last week, has been apprehended at the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, whence she was about to start for Dawlish. Her name is Louise Montot, but she passed herself off for Miss Constance Brown, a lady with whom she had formerly travelled as a companion and who had an account at Messrs. Cox and Biddulph's. Taking advantage of her knowledge of this fact, the woman, on ordering the jewellery, gave a reference to that banking-house, and, when the assistants made inquiries, they found that a lady of the name of Constance Brown really did bank there. They therefore thought that all was right. Louise Montot had hired a ready-furnished house in Radnor-place, Hyde Park, and paid 42*l.* in advance; and she had hired a boy and put him into a page's livery, that the deception might be carried on with the greater ease.

Mr. Commissioner Evans, in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, gave judgment with respect to the admissibility of a proof against the separate estate of Octavius King, corn factor of Dullingham. The Unity Joint Stock Bank was the party seeking to prove, and the claim was resisted on the ground that, at the time of executing the bond in question, the bankrupt was an infant. The fact was admitted, but it was asserted that, at the time of executing the bond and borrowing the money, the bankrupt had stated he was of full age. That was a fraud; and it was therefore contended that equity would enforce the obligation against the bankrupt. The Commissioner, after reviewing the legal bearings of the case, decided on admitting the proof.

The boatswain of the American ship *Excelsior* was examined at the county magistrates office, Liverpool, last Saturday, on a charge of assaulting some of the seamen, who had swum ashore to escape further ill-treatment. Charges were also made against the second mate; but he was not in custody. The crew appear to have been treated with brutal violence; and the boatswain was fined 5*l.* for each case (being 15*l.* in all), or in default sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

LIEUTENANT GENESTE, who was taken prisoner by the Russians at Hango, in the Baltic, during the late war, at the time when the flag of truce was fired on, has been dismissed the navy by court-martial, on a charge of drunkenness.

THE SHELLS AT SEBASTOPOL.—An English sailor, belonging to the ship *Beyrout*, of Liverpool, who was recently on shore at Sebastopol, picked up a shell, which he presently afterwards threw down on the ground. It immediately exploded, and killed him on the spot.

BLESSING SHIPS.—Cardinal Wiseman, last Saturday, performed the solemn blessing of four ships (to be employed against the slave-trade) at Deptford. This is probably the first occasion on which such a ceremony has been performed in England since the period of the Reformation.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—A fearful collision, attended with serious loss of life, occurred between Wicklow-head and the Kish light-ship on the Irish coast. The Brigand, screw steamer, from Bristol and Swansea, with her ordinary complement of passengers, and a cargo of general merchandise, was pursuing her way up the St. George's Channel for Belfast and the Clyde, when (shortly before midnight) she came in contact with the ship *William Campbell*, Captain Sivell, master, bound to Trinidad from Greenock. Both ships foundered in a very short period. Captain Sivell, of the *William Campbell*, and six of his crew are supposed to have perished, and twenty-one of the crew and passengers of the steamer are missing. The survivors of both vessels, numbering in all nineteen, were picked up by the *Esport*, from Ostend for Liverpool, which safely landed them at Milford Haven, on Sunday morning. One of the men on board the Brigand had been wrecked once before on the same day by the capsizing of the schooner *George*, to which he belonged. He had floated about in the water for a long time, and, when nearly exhausted, was picked up by the Brigand, only to be again in peril of his life in the course of a few hours.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE went down to Woolwich on Thursday morning, and was present during a variety of experiments to ascertain the best agent for lubricating cartridges, so as to adopt a medium between the wax and grease at present in use. His Royal Highness also inspected the troops, who went through various warlike evolutions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COCK.—The Queen gave a concert on Monday evening, at which the following performers appeared—viz. Madlle. Titiens, Miss Pyne, Madame Castellani, Miss Balfe, Miss Palmer, Signor Giuglini, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Violette. Invitations were issued to a party of about four hundred.—The Countess de Persigny had an audience of her Majesty, on the same day, at Buckingham Palace, to take leave.—The Queen held a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon, when about two hundred and sixty ladies were presented to the Queen.—The newly betrothed Queen of Portugal arrived in London on Thursday, on a visit to the Queen.

THE WEST INDIES.—Her Majesty's gun-boat *Jasper*

has arrived at Jamaica with a slaver which she captured on the coast of Cuba on the 22nd of March. The slaver was a full-rigged ship, 750 tons burden, and had 8000*l.* in doubloons on board. She had a crew of between forty and fifty men but no slaves. The *Styx* was in company at the time of the capture, and left in chase of a barque supposed to have slaves on board. The weather at Jamaica has been fine, and the public health satisfactory. The markets are depressed, and stocks large. Money matters remain very stringent. A party of troops has been despatched from Jamaica to Honduras to quell an outbreak of the Indians. The riots in Antigua have been suppressed, but not until fourteen of the rioters were killed by the fire of the police. The object of the insurgents was to murder the white population and establish a negro government.

MADAGASCAR.—The Governor of the Island of Réunion has applied to Admiral Rigault de Genouilly for a naval force to chastise Vinang, a petty sovereign on the west coast of Madagascar, who caused the captain and crew of a French merchant ship to be murdered.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF YORK.—The Dean of York (the Rev. Dr. Cockburn) died on Friday week, at an advanced age. He was uncle to Sir Alexander Cockburn, the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and brother-in-law to the late Sir Robert Peel.

AUSTRALIA.—By the last advices from Melbourne, which are to the 17th of March, we learn that the threatened commercial crisis had passed away. The supply of gold was increasing. There has been a change of Ministry. What was left of the Haines Cabinet resigned on the 23rd of February. On the 2nd of March, Mr. Chapman was sent for. The new Ministry consists of—O'Shanassy, Chief Secretary; Chapman, Attorney-General; Arker, Treasurer; Miller, Trade; Duffy, Land and Works; Irland, Solicitor-General; Twans, Postmaster-General. The construction of the Ministry gives satisfaction. Mr. Gabrielli arrived by the mail, empowered to find means to construct railways. The Parliament of New South Wales was to meet on the 23rd of March. A forgery has transpired to the amount of 20,000*l.* on the Australian Joint-Stock Bank, upon a letter of credit purporting to come from Messrs. Baring Brothers. Trade at Melbourne is firmer, but dull in New South Wales. In the latter colony, new gold fields have been discovered.

DEPUTATION.—A deputation of gentlemen representing various metropolitan parishes had an interview on Tuesday with Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, the President of the Poor-law Board, at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, to press on him the necessity of equalizing the poor-rates. Mr. Estcourt said that the Government could not promise to support Mr. Ayrton's bill for effecting that object, because they thought it would rather enhance than diminish existing evils; but that, nevertheless, the facts already elicited were sufficient to justify an inquiry of some sort. Until the debate on the second reading of Mr. Ayrton's bill had taken place, he could not indicate the precise nature of the inquiry.

CONSULTATION OF LIBERAL MEMBERS.—More than a hundred independent Liberal members of Parliament held a consultation on Wednesday in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons to debate on the position of the Liberal party. Resolutions were adopted expressive of distrust of all mere Whig Governments and of the necessity of enlarging the basis of any future Liberal administration. It was also resolved that two gentlemen should be appointed to apprise Liberal and independent members of what was going forward.

PECKING IN THE PULPIT.—The Bishop of Oxford, preaching in St. Margaret's Church last Sunday in aid of the Westminster Hospital, thus questioned the motives of some people's charity:—"For instance, contrast the amount you give when the plate is held at the door, and you can slip in your contribution quietly and unseen in passing out, with the sum you would give in the same church and for the very same object, were the plate handed into each pew, and your respectability put upon its mettle!"

MR. LAYARD'S RETURN FROM INDIA.—Mr. Layard has just returned to England, after having traversed the whole of India from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta country, and through the Nizam's dominions, Malwa, Central India, and the North-West Provinces, to Calcutta. He has collected a vast mass of facts from the natives of all classes, and from the Anglo-Indian community. An address, detailing the results of his experiences, will be delivered by him at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, on Tuesday evening, May 11th.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL is to be raised to the peerage as a reward for his brilliant services in India. It is stated that his title will be Lord Campbell of Clyde, in allusion to his being born on that river near Glasgow.

MR. DICKENS'S READINGS.—The reading of the *Chimes* on Thursday evening at St. Martin's Hall drew together a densely crowded audience. It was by far more dramatically effective than the reading of the *Cricket on the Hearth*. The audience was deeply moved by the marvellous reality of the author's characterizations. The third reading will be the *Christmas Carol*; but such is the demand for places that it is fair to hope that Mr. Dickens will be induced to repeat the series during the present season in London.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES for the year have been issued. They amount to 6,562,207*l.*, and are less than those of the year just expired by 185,111*l.*

THE ART TREASURES PALACE.—The materials of the Art Treasures building, at Manchester, are being sold by auction.

LEWIS ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—An inquest has been held at Sydney on the body of Ann Cox, a young woman who died during the voyage of the *Stenham* emigrant ship from England to Australia. The evidence apparently showed the existence of a frightful amount of profligacy on the part of the female emigrants and of the sailors. The latter repeatedly broke into the berths of the women at night, and the women, with few exceptions, did not show any indisposition to accompany the men. The inquest terminated in an open verdict; but a meeting has since been held, at which great doubt was thrown on the statements made at the inquest. Some of the speakers asserted that several of the girls (though not misbehaving themselves) were chained, and shut up in close, narrow cabins; that the matron behaved in a very despotic way; and that the doctor was sometimes drunk and at other times insane. It was resolved to petition the Governor to see into the matter.

AN IRISH PATRIARCH.—Mr. James Nolan, of Knockdrane, Carlow, has just died at the remarkable age of one hundred and sixteen. He was a tenant on the estate of the Earl of Bessborough, and died in the townland in which he was born. He had always been very temperate in his habits, and, from an early period in life, had bathed his head in cold water regularly every morning. His memory extended over a clear period of a century. About six years ago, a photographic likeness of him was taken, and sent to the Queen. He died almost suddenly, but with great calmness.

A DENTIST EXTRAORDINARY.—Public schools are found to be a capital quarry for the supply of available teeth. A dentist from Caen having gone to St. Etienne, and presented himself as a public health officer commissioned to inspect the sanitary state of the boys, extracted two hundred and sixty capital new teeth among some bad ones, and levanted with the valuable booty. The whole town is in an uproar.—*Paris Correspondent of the Globe.*

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, May 8th.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE PROCLAMATION OF LORD CANNING.
The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH having produced the correspondence with the Governor-General of India relating to the proclamation to the people of Oude, Earl GRANVILLE warmly censured the course taken by the Government, urging that it would tend to overthrow the authority of the Governor-General.—The Earl of DERRY vindicated that course, as the Government believed that the proclamation would cause great difficulties in the pacification of the country of Oude; and stated that nothing was said which would necessitate the resignation of Lord Canning.—The Duke of ARGYLL and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH having spoken in the same sense, the subject dropped.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MR. ANCHUTY GLOVER.

Mr. GRIFFITH gave notice that, when the Property Qualification Bill became law, he should move an address to the Crown praying for the release of Mr. Anchuty Glover from prison.

ROYAL ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

In answer to Mr. PETER O'BRIEN, General PELL said that no gentleman had been admitted into Woolwich academy since the 1st of January except on the principle of competitive examination.

OATHS BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL postponed the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Oaths Bill till next Monday.

PROBATE COURT.

Mr. WARREN called the attention of the House to the operation of the Probate Act of last session with reference to the right of employing barristers-at-law in non-contentious business in the Probate Court, and barristers and attorneys-at-law in the Court of Admiralty, supposed to have been conferred on the public in consideration of the compensation awarded by that act to proctors and others.—Mr. HADFIELD spoke against the large compensation granted to proctors under the act of last session, and as well on the exclusion of the legal profession at large from the Probate Court.

Sir RICHARD BETHELL said it was not intended that there should be any such exclusion, and as the Judge had construed the act in that sense, it would be desirable to remove the difficulty by further legislation.—Mr. COLLIER objected to the vote of 250,000*l.* a year as compensation to the proctors, one which the House would not have consented to but on the ground of the abolition of the monopoly of the proctors, which it seemed was continued.—Mr. MALINS said that, assuming that 250,000*l.* was the amount of compensation under the act, it should be remembered that included all com-

pensations to every officer of the abolished courts; that to the proctors alone was 80,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* The act had entirely destroyed the business of the proctors.

MAGISTRATES AT CANTERBURY.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE called attention to the recent appointment of Justices of the Peace for the City of Canterbury, and asked the Home Secretary whether Mr. John Prout had been appointed one of such justices, and whether he was the person mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at the election of members of Parliament for that city in the year 1852 and at previous elections.

Mr. WALPOLE said that two charges had been made against the Lord Chancellor; first, that he had appointed Mr. Prout to the magistracy, and secondly, that he had made partisan appointments to the bench in several towns. As to the second, he was sure no one could believe the Lord Chancellor capable of such conduct. As to the appointment of Mr. Prout, there were eleven magistrates in Canterbury, eight were Liberals and three Conservatives. Several names of persons were sent to the Chancellor, recommended by the authorities, some of whom he appointed, and Mr. Prout among them, not knowing that his name was in the Report of the Commissioners, and as soon as the Chancellor heard of it he sent to Canterbury and required his resignation. He gave a list of magistrates appointed by the Chancellor, most of whom were Conservatives, which he said was intended to neutralize the majority of the Liberals, although they still had the preponderance.

Mr. BRIGHT said the Lord Chancellor seemed to have only followed the example of his predecessors, and he had been trying to balance accounts. But he had forgotten that the majority of these Tories were Liberals. When a new Government came in, there was always a scramble for new appointments to the magistracy, and he urged that the system should be put an end to.—Mr. BUTLER JOHNSTONE defended the appointment of Mr. Prout, which the Lord Chancellor had made at his instance, he having quite forgotten that Prout had been convicted of bribery.—Mr. ROBERTS stated that a list of persons for the magistracy sent up by Conservatives of Bath had been preferred by the Lord Chancellor to a list sent up by the Corporation.—After some further discussion, Mr. WHITEHEAD pointed out that Mr. Alderman Brent, one of the persons convicted of bribery at Canterbury, in 1852, had not only remained a magistrate but had been a Deputy Lieutenant in the county of Kent.—Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE explained that Alderman Brent had been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant before the Report on the Canterbury election, in 1853.

THE GREAT BELL AT WESTMINSTER.—MAROCHETTI'S STATUE OF RICHARD I.

In answer to Mr. HANKEY and Lord A. VANE TEMPEST, Lord JOHN MANNERS stated that the new bell for the Clock Tower at Westminster was nearly ready to be put up, and the other works would be proceeded with as fast as possible. No site had yet been decided on for Baron Marochetti's statue, Richard Cœur de Lion. The statue of Dr. Jenner in Trafalgar-square had been erected by order of Sir Benjamin Hall; there was to be a line of statues in that square to correspond with those of Napier and Jenner; General Havelock's statue was to be erected there.

THE CAGLIARI.

Mr. KINGLAKE having asked for the production of any correspondence with the Sardinian Government on the subject of the Cagliari, Mr. DISRAELI declined to produce it pending negotiations, in which resolve he was supported by Lord JOHN RUSSELL.—Mr. GLADSTONE observed that this country was effectually pledged to support Sardinia.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The House then went into committee on the resolutions relating to the government of India, beginning with the third resolution, and the discussion on this subject mainly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

THE CONTINENT.

M. Jules Favre took the oath and his seat on Thursday in the Corps Legislatif.

M. Perret, the defeated rival of M. Jules Favre at the last Paris elections, is likely to be consoled with a seat in the Senate.

Baron de Hubner arrived at Vienna on the 4th inst. from Paris.

The idea is still said to prevail, says the *Toulonnais*, of placing Prince Napoleon at the head of the French Mediterranean colony, only without the title of viceroy, as was at first stated. He will be named Governor-General, Lieutenant of the Emperor.

The Turkish representative at the Paris Conference, Fuad Pacha, arrived on Wednesday at Trieste. The conference will probably hold its first meeting on Monday.

Mr. PENBERTON LEIGH, the distinguished lawyer, is to be raised to the peerage.

THE NEW SCOTCH JUDGES.—Mr. Penny is spoken of as the successor to the late Lord Handyside's vacant place, and Mr. Neaves as the new Justiciary Judge.

LIMERICK ELECTION COMMITTEE.—This committee met for the first time yesterday; Mr. Dunlop in the chair. The petition complains of undue election.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our first article on the Royal Academy Exhibition is unavoidably omitted this week. No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.—In the article on "the State of Parties," page 420, third column, twelve lines from the top, for "and probably no disinclination," *do.*, read "and probably no inclination."

The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—*Dr. Arnold*

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

BETTER acquaintance with the Budget has not made members or the public more in love with it, but rather the reverse. Not that any great discovery has been made; not that we know anything more than we did when Mr. DISRAELI first announced his plan; but the reasons of the increased dislike spring up on reflection, and are in great part due more to the financial circumstances than to the Minister. The details and principles were severely criticized by Mr. GLADSTONE; a financier whose powers and invention are, indeed, not appreciated by the public at large, though there is no doubt that he would be a better Chancellor of the Exchequer than we have ever seen except in PEELE. But Mr. GLADSTONE's science is of a kind that seeks a perfect finish in minute niceties which the public does not understand. People can far better comprehend the broader, and as they would say, the more "practical" finance of Mr. CARDWELL, who sums up the worst aspect of the financial position in a very few words. Under the arrangement which was supposed to be established by previous Governments, we were to pay off 2,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bonds and 1,500,000*l.* to the Sinking Fund for the last war loan; and were to have accomplished a reduction of our liabilities thus far by the time that the Income-tax and some other war taxes should entirely disappear—about the year 1860. And about that year certain terminable annuities will have expired. Mr. DISRAELI, however, finds himself short of cash to the amount of three or four millions. The expenditure is increasing, until it exceeds 63,500,000*l.*, quite independently of the Sinking Fund and the repayment of Exchequer Bonds; and he proposes, therefore, to defer all payments until 1860. In that year, consequently, and those which immediately succeed it, we shall have an increase of liabilities; and taking the expiry of other liabilities, Mr. CARDWELL reckons that the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER will be about 4,000,000*l.* worse off than he is at present. Mr. CARDWELL's principal idea is, that Mr. DISRAELI should not reduce the Income-tax, and should by that means meet the greater part of the present deficiency. Mr. BRIGHT would proceed by another course; he would peremptorily and absolutely reduce our expenditure, especially in the military and naval part; and in order to do so he would call upon France to reduce her navy. For it is the policy of suspicion at present

prevailing in Europe which compels each Government to arm against the concealed intentions of all the rest. Now there are two replies to be made to these two propositions; but since they are to be made in the interests of the public, they were not distinctly enunciated in the House of Commons.

We take the case of the Income-tax first. The financial position of the public is even more remarkable than that of the Government. We believe that it is entirely without precedent. Since the crisis there has been a great change in the circumstances of all moneyed persons. The amount of ruin was not so devastating as most of us expected it to be; but it was quite sufficient, in the examples which it made, to enforce great caution upon the public. By degrees money has accumulated, but the courage of capitalists has not been restored. All share property is at an extreme discount, even more in fact than in the "quotations." The holders will not part with it; numbers will now only invest in Consols or land. But of these commodities the amount is not boundless; the daily accumulations of money, therefore, are perpetually increasing the gross amount. If the spirit of investment is not renewed, trade languishes, and every straw of impost is felt severely. Sooner or later this state of things must cease. The greatest doubt of prompt revival arises from the state of affairs in France, where we see the *Crédit Mobilier*, which once paid 40 per cent., and afterwards 27 per cent., now reduced to 0 per cent. And events like those which compel Messrs. CALVERT and Co. to explain themselves to their creditors, expose at once the state of proximate embarrassment, in which the most respectable houses find themselves amid the universal mistrust. It is a period, therefore, in which any Chancellor of the Exchequer with tact will spare the income of the public as much as possible. The accumulation of capital cannot be in vain. At a day of no distant future, the simple dead weight of money must burst all restraint, and then the Government, as well as the public, must profit by the renewal of activity. In this way Mr. DISRAELI is quite right when he defers some portion of his obligations, and abstains from renewing his imposts.

Mr. BRIGHT's objection goes to the foundation of the present standard of taxation, but it should be addressed, not to the Chancellor of the Exchequer or to the Foreign Secretary, but directly to the public. It is undoubtedly the policy of the despotic Governments of Europe that imposes upon the tax-payer of this country the load under which he is now labouring; and it is equally certain that, could Mr. BRIGHT's policy of an active non-intervention in the affairs of foreign countries—that is, not only abstinence from interference with the concerns of our neighbours, but a forbidding of one state to encroach upon another—be carried out, it would soon establish in Europe a condition vastly better than any balance of "Powers." Such as they are, the international relations of the present time are maintained, not for the interests of the countries, but for those of a few reigning families. By acting together against each country in detail, the combined Governments can force each people to furnish the funds necessary for the support of enormous armies—to be combined, on occasion, in restraining the spontaneous action of the people of any one country. But those armies became necessary to secure the independence of each of the great Powers. Yet, again, the maintenance of large standing armies by Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, necessitates the maintenance of enormous military and naval forces by this country; and the system is supported

by our professional diplomatists without exception. The effects of the system are coming to be obvious; they are ever-increasing demands upon the already over-burdened taxpayer, and danger to the constitutional freedom of the people. Could Mr. BRIGHT induce the Government to reverse this policy, and to announce that it would stand by each state to defend it from invasion by other states, each people of Europe would get back its independence, the vast standing armies would be rendered useless, and we—besides our Income-tax—might part with no small portion of our other imposts.

THE DANUBIAN BARRIER.

THE modern state policy of Great Britain in the East of Europe has been based upon a supposed necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as a barrier against Russian conquest. Other maxims ruled at Navarino; but the annihilation of the Turkish marine was condemned as an untoward event, and it is now a habit among diplomatists to deplore the partial constitution of Greece as a separate kingdom. The limit of this enthusiasm in favour of the Turks was reached when it was proposed to abandon the Ionian protectorate. An opposite course was taken at the Paris Conferences of 1856, when it was agreed to consult the populations of Moldavia and Wallachia on the question of their future and permanent political organization. From the first the Ottoman Porte resisted any declaration tending towards the recognized independence of the Principalities. Lord Clarendon was not then in entire accord with the Turkish plenipotentiaries; but Lord Palmerston adheres strictly to the principle of Ottoman integrity, and the existing government appears to have adopted his opinion. Even, however, if the old policy were worth defending, Lord Palmerston's argument would not be unanswerable, for he begs the greater part of the question, assumes the dangers he predicts to be absolutely inevitable, and narrows the alternative within limits altogether arbitrary. But, in the first place, we must be prepared, sooner or later, to reconsider the decisions of successive Cabinets with respect to the perpetuation of the Ottoman Empire. Does that empire contain within itself the elements of stability? Has it improved, or is it improving? What conceivable advantage is derived by civilization, by the nations of Eastern Europe, or by Great Britain herself, from the duration of a throne leaning now on one embassy, now on another, never advancing, financially exhausted, politically corrupt, and mouldering to the very heart year after year? And is it possible, whatever scheme of diplomacy may be persisted in, to erect Turkey into a barrier against Russia? One of the oldest and best arguments in support of this idea has been destroyed by time and by change of circumstances. Formerly, it was held—not without reason—that the Porte was more just, and offered greater encouragement to its subjects than Russia, and that consequently her moral influence would check that of Russia, not only in Serbia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, but among the Slavonic populations. This is no longer true. In the race of civilization Russia has far outstripped Turkey; even the serfs in her remotest governments may be grateful that they are not Rayahs under the jurisdiction of Pashas, Turkish-born or renegade. It is from a higher level, therefore, and with material forces incomparably superior, that Russia presses on the Ottoman Empire, and we say it will become a question of the future how far diplomacy is to be applied as a check upon the natural development of events. At present we are in the position of entailing infinite labour upon ourselves without accomplishing the purposes in view. We protect Turkey, and the chief result of our protection is to drive the populations of Eastern Europe morally into the arms of Russia. It is Russian influence, and that alone, which has triumphed upon the Danube since the war concluded in 1856. "It seems to me," said Lord John Russell, on Tuesday evening, "that you have made a way for Russia." Mr. Gladstone explained this still more impressively. Recounting the opinions laid down by the several plenipotentiaries, he said:—

"The Russian Plenipotentiary, with very considerable tact, reserved the expression of his opinion until everybody else had spoken. It is impossible too highly to compliment the sagacity with which he acted. It was dangerous for Russia to support the union, if the union was going to be carried; but if there was going to be a

set opposition to it it was desirable for her to support it, for she would thereby gain the credit with the people of the Principalities of being their friend, and of pursuing the policy they had at heart; and, should the opposition be successful, she would at the same time enjoy the advantage of seeing the Principalities disunited and remain in a state of weakness and degradation, the advantage of seeing in them an arena for the prosecution of her own intrigues, and the advantage of knowing that they would be incapable of forming any safe or effectual barrier between her and Turkey."

And what would be a safe and effectual barrier against Russia? "Surely," Mr. Gladstone declared, "the strength and freedom of those countries which will have to resist her. You want to place a living barrier round her. There is no barrier, then, like the breast of freedom." Mr. Serjeant Deasy also insisted on this point: "The valley of the Danube would be best defended by a nation of freemen." And Lord John Russell carried the argument to its height: "The love of a people for their national institutions forms a more invincible barrier against foreign foes than the articles of a treaty." To this view, Lord Palmerston opposed one of a technical character: "It is perfectly absurd to think that a state so situated could bear up against the colossal power of Russia. Possessing no fortresses, no frontier defences, Russia would in a moment overspread her territories." That is exactly what Russia has hitherto done, and what Turkey has not been able to prevent. Great Britain and France have been called in to rescue Wallachia and Moldavia, and does Lord Palmerston affect to believe that the Principalities united under European guarantees would be less secure than when divided, and in dependence on a Sultanate which has never defended them from a single attack? Besides, it is historically fallacious to regard the Danubian Principalities as integral parts of the Ottoman Empire. They are not, and never have been such, as we have shown repeatedly, and as was demonstrated to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone and the speakers who supported him.

Lord Palmerston raised the bugbear of a prince under Russian influence. But his policy, if adopted, will drive the whole nation of the Danube under that influence which he pretends to dread. The question, however, between a foreign or a native ruler has not yet been formally determined by the Divans, and it is forgotten that the argument admits of a third term—the federation of the States under a presidential government. Whatever may be the judgment of Paris, we shall only discredit and enfeeble the policy of the West, and invigorate and justify that of Russia, by attempting to coerce five millions of an intelligent and deserving race by a fiction of diplomacy upon the plea of not disintegrating an empire to which they never were subject, and of preserving a balance in which the Czar will triumphantly weigh his accruing popularity against diplomatic traditions at Constantinople.

NEW STATE OF OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

THE diplomatic correspondence between Lord Napier and General Cass brings into strong light the extremely unsatisfactory nature of our relations with America on the subject of the slave-trade. At the very time we were making demands upon the United States to increase her squadron on the coast of Africa to assist us in putting down the trade in slaves, our own proceedings in regard to the Coolies are such as to give General Cass a fair right to charge us with inconsistency. The truth is, that the forcible prevention of slave-trading is practically a failure. That it is so is demonstrated by the carrying out of the "free emigration" scheme of M. Régis. The imperial agent has conveyed a couple of shiploads of Negroes to meet the wants of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and what is to hinder him from shipping any additional number that may be required? "Free emigration," whether of Coolies or of "apprentices" for the French colonies, cannot be prevented; and the uneasiness of the English Government is a strong symptom of its recognizing the fact. The determination of the American Senate to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has helped this uneasiness; and we may infer that Lord Napier's demand for an increase of the United States African squadron was made as much with a desire to test the validity of treaties as with the wish to obtain an augmentation of force for preventive services.

The conduct of our Government and of our

squadron has not been such as to conciliate agreement in the matter of our late demands. It would need a volume to detail all the ins and outs of our present crooked system of forcible prevention. Exeter Hall, and Exeter Hall statesmen, think only of the Negro, and of the circumstances which immediately affect him, and while this is the case there is only the old, short-sighted philanthropy to be looked for in those directions. This philanthropy is weak to contend against the active influence of the corrupt vested interests which have grown up under anti-slavery. The commander of every preventive ship naturally hopes that every vessel he sights upon the coast of Africa may turn out to be a "prize;" the agent, consular or otherwise, desires to perpetuate the present system, which makes his place what it is; and the British merchant would rather wink at slaving than have America compete in the "legitimate" palm-trade. It would not be difficult to prove from facts how little able this philanthropy is to control the warlike and diplomatic machinery which acts in the name of Exeter Hall on the west coast of Africa, but so acts as to hinder the genuine trade, and absolutely to foster the slave-trade. Two facts bearing upon these points are patent: first, the excessive persecution of ship-masters engaged in legitimate traffic, whose vessels are detained under false charges of slave-dealing, or carried far out of their course for the purpose of submitting them to inquiry; secondly, the practice of our officers to wink at the early stages of the traffic, in order that the trading-ships may start with slaves on board, such prizes being enhanced by the head-money given for every slave rescued.

But, remove all the British preventive ships, and what really would be the consequence? As we have urged before in discussing this question, the throwing open of all trade might enable America to supply all her wants of Negro labourers; and it would be the same with France and with Spain; the demand once fairly supplied, it would cease—and with it the slave-trade, if indeed the import of "free" Africans do not supersede the old trade. At present the demand—the absolute need—of Negroes in tropical America and elsewhere, keeps alive the brutal greediness of the African chiefs to supply men for money, or for money's worth. To supply M. Régis with his twelve hundred "free emigrants," we hear, the Christian influences of the last quarter of a century have all been cast to the winds by the avaricious men-hunters, who have flown back to their old savagery without a moment's hesitation. Here is something like a proof, then, that the unsatisfied demand for Black labourers, in which they can trade, is the great preventive of civilization in Africa. Remove all artificial restraints upon trade, place no war-ships to exclude Yankee merchants, and the African chiefs will not be long in discovering the profitability of growing palm-oil; they will then find it more profitable to employ Negroes than to sell them, and wages will supersede slavery, as they have already in Europe.

Our behaviour to America, however, on other occasions has not been such as to give hope that an easy adjustment of the present difficulty will be attained. America will not consent to perpetuate, or rather to renovate, the present unavailing system of slave-trade repression, and we have done nothing to entitle us to ask such a sacrifice at her hands. After all the heart-burnings which have grown out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the precious arrangement is to be entirely abrogated, the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the American Senate having directed the President to carry their resolution into immediate effect. And, in dealing with this difficult subject, the Government of Lord Derby will be found less hostile and impracticable; but here the improved policy will consist in undoing the past. It is now certain that the forcible prevention of slave-trading is no longer practicable; the system has been completely broken down. The vast sums spent in its maintenance have been thrown away; and it has been proved to be a serious hindrance to commerce. At the present moment we find it giving rise to complications detrimental to the honour and dignity of this country, and involving the hazard of a war which would be as mischievous to Lancashire as to the Southern States of America. And for what?—for the maintenance of short-sighted and impracticable philanthropy? A larger view of the slave question would spare us the danger of such complications, and would aid the slave to the comparatively speedy redemption of his liberty. Of this, too, we have no doubt: that a Government which would reverse the whole state of our relations with America and Africa would at once win the

support of the business men in this country, and would strengthen itself by a very easily won success.

THE OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

THE operations of the Commander-in-Chief and his generals have left the Indian insurgents in possession of only two fortified positions, Calpee and Bareilly. The former, situated on the right bank of the Jumna, is a fort planted upon an eminence, with precipitous ravines on all sides. The site is naturally strong, but so ill-contrived and dilapidated are the works, that the place, in all probability, would not hold out against a serious demonstration. Thirty years ago a rebellious zemindar, tempted by its feeble defences, attempted to storm it with five hundred men, and its fortifications are even less considerable now than formerly. In 1803, when the British laid siege to it, the resistance of Calpee lasted only a few hours. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the rebels are congregated at this point in vast numbers, it is not to be expected that any serious opposition will be made to the Cawnpore column. At the ruinous town of Bareilly, the enemy, we infer, have thrown up entrenchments, there being no standing fortifications of any importance. Upon this point Sir Hugh Rose would probably advance with the troops victorious at Jhansi. The operations of this officer entitle him to conspicuous praise. At first with one brigade, but subsequently with two, he has subdued the rebels everywhere along a line sweeping up beyond the Bombay frontier to the limits of Bundelcund, and accomplishing, besides the relief of Saugor, the reduction of Chandhairee and Jhansi. In the passes and along the hundred and thirty miles of broken road from Saugor to Jhansi, he had a good deal of difficult marching, interrupted by desultory engagements, as well by the knowledge that a powerful army was in his front manœuvring to cut him off from the objects of his expedition. His nine days' siege of Jhansi with a small force, and his defeat of twenty-five thousand of the enemy, without relaxing his investment of the town and citadel, must be regarded as military masterstrokes.

In another direction, trending to the North, General Roberts moved, simultaneously with the Jhansi march of Sir Hugh Rose, upon Kotah, where the enemy, though not in possession of the fortified palace, held a strong position in the town. The victory of the British column was complete, and thus an important station on the Rajpoot borders was relieved from the organized presence of the rebellion. In this province and in Bundelcund the mutineers suffered severely, it being calculated that their opposition to Sir Hugh Rose and General Roberts cost them at least five thousand men. At Jhansi, it was not surprising that the troops shared the spirit of their commander, who ordered every herald from the Ranees to be hanged, since their minds had been worked upon by reports of the most revolting brutalities perpetrated by the besieged Princess, the mother of the late Pretender, who escaped with her retinue to Jaloun. Thither a detachment had been marched, and there is not much at the place to arrest its progress.

In spite of these successes, brilliant and fortunate as they are, Sir Colin Campbell has serious work before him. His relief and capture of Lucknow—for which and other splendid services, including the defeat of the Gwalior army at Cawnpore, he has been most properly rewarded with a peerage—were operations not so complete in their results as the public in England had been led to anticipate. Though the army invading Oude had been admirably distributed, penetrating the country from the most commanding point in those territories, at Futtyghur, it was impossible to close up all the outlets so as to reduce the enormous multitudes of the enemy to unconditional surrender, or drive them into the Sewalik solitudes across the Terai, if, indeed, they could ever traverse that region of eternal pestilence, fatal to native and to European life. As it was, the guard left on the Azinghur boundary proved insufficient, and Colonel Milman was driven into the fortress. The roads diverging from Lucknow, with the exception of that to Cawnpore, are execrable, and the whole nature of the country favoured the flight of the light rebel divisions even in comparison with the march of British cavalry. In addition to this, Sir Hugh Rose, who might have guarded the Jumna valley, across which the enemy drifted, was held back by the army in his front, and his brigades were detained at Chandhairee and Jhansi instead of intercepting the fugitives from Lucknow.

However, one great work has been accomplished.

Regular government has been restored at least in the capital of Oude. There is no Royal City in the power of the rebels. They have been isolated in district towns, as at Bareilly; or in feudatory fortresses, as at Calpee, and the last remaining circumstance in their favour is the setting in of the hot season. This may protract the campaign through the year; or, at all events, leave wandering remnants of the insurrection to be dealt with in detail. It is even probable that further reinforcements may be required by the Commander-in-Chief, whose losses in killed, wounded, and invalided have been severe.

AN IRISH UNIVERSITY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, "near Dublin," as the old charters run, is a curious instance of the ease with which old abuses can be maintained if dressed up with care and concealed with decency. The local situation of the College is a kind of parallel to its moral position. The city has crept around its environs, once suburban—the hum of the heart of the metropolis is around it, but you step from the rushing traffic and busy street into a secure square and pleasant park. As secure and as pleasant are the accounts and aggrandizement of the senior fellows, while in minor affairs there is a prodigious bustle, as if reform were the order of the day.

The senior fellows are seven—wise men who audit their own accounts and know their own salaries. The poor public, including the junior fellows, can only guess at the salaries by remarking the amount of the benefices or professorships for which the fellows occasionally resign. In 1790, a senior fellow resigned for a professorship of 700*l.* a year. In 1814, a professorship of 1200*l.* a year was offered to, and refused by all the senior fellows in succession. In 1850, one of the senior fellows, in taking a professorship worth 1200*l.* a year and a living worth 500*l.*, was considered to have "made a sacrifice." It will be said, perhaps, that this increase of emolument to eminent men of learning is not objectionable, and it would not be in itself. But this increase of the incomes of the seven lucky senior fellows has been managed by themselves in their snug and secret meetings over their self-audited accounts at the expense of the working men of the college; at the sacrifice of the best means of making the college useful, and in violation of the old laws and statutes of the college. We can and must quote many facts in support of this indictment: 1st. While the senior fellows have been steadily adding to their incomes, the salary of the scholars remains at 20*l.* (Irish), the amount fixed in 1758, when 90*l.* was a fair yearly income for a young student. 2ndly. The salaries of the professors have been lowered. Of the three latest professors of botany, the two first received respectively 900*l.* and 600*l.* a year; the third, "a most eminent man in his science, received but 300*l.* a year, and a Scotch university now enjoys the benefit of his high talents and reputation." 3rdly. The six non-tutor fellows received this year 765*l.* between them, being an average of 127*l.* each. 4thly. Six new non-tutor fellows appointed in 1840 were allotted merely "the old statutable salary of 40*l.* Irish, commons, chambers, some odd guineas for examinations, and perhaps a 20*l.* lectureship." The whole case of huge appropriation by the senior fellows, and miserable starvation of the juniors, is put in the following passage from the *Dublin University Magazine* of this month:—

"The collective sum paid to the fellows, senior and junior, in the years 1850-51, amounted to 30,400*l.* This noble endowment would give to each of the twenty-eight fellows an average income of 868*l.* Yet in or about that very year a junior fellow was ejected from his chambers for non-payment of the deposit money required by the authorities. Moderate as the sum was—it was only 12*l.*—his non-tutor's income did not enable him to pay it; and the Mæcenases who foster science, and throw theegis of their protection over learning in the University of Dublin, turned him out of his pair of rooms with about as much compunction as that with which a college porter might chase away a strange dog from the gate."

No wonder Dublin University should get the title of the "Silent Sister"—no wonder there should be an apoplexy of functions when we thus find the head stuffed and the extremities starved. The senior fellows are rich and lazy; the junior fellows poor in purse, and eke out a livelihood by keeping schools and writing for newspapers. It must be borne in mind that the junior fellowships of Dublin University are very different from the same offices in our English institutions. In Eng-

land the fellow is allowed to reside out of the university, and may pursue other professions; in Dublin, residence is compulsory, and active duties are attached to the office. It is, as has been described by authority, "a public office with important duties and responsibilities attached to it;" and it is in the public interest, and not in the interest of any individual junior fellows, that a reform should be pressed.

The most surprising point about the whole matter is, how, in these days of published accounts and financial investigations, the senior fellows have been allowed to accumulate funds for their own advantage. The process of appointing an auditor out of their own body, in contravention of the spirit of the statutes, which plainly contemplate an independent audit, is a piece of cool assurance requiring a curious combination of reputed learning, the gravity of age, and Irish impudence. The manner in which the fees arising out of the granting of degrees have been diverted from their original distribution is quite a curiosity—but a curiosity discovered only after great research by some prying reformers. For instance, the fees payable on obtaining the degrees of B.D. and D.D., in 1801, amounted to 36*l.*, and of these 15*l.* were allotted to Trinity College, or "common chest," and the provost and senior fellows received nothing. But since that time those seven wise men have diverted ("convey, the wise it call") the distribution of the money in a remarkable way. The fees for these degrees amount now to 39*l.* 15*s.*, and of this sum the provost and senior fellows take 19*l.*, allotting to the "common chest" only 2*l.* 15*s.*, in contrast with the 15*l.* allotted to the same fund some fifty years ago. How these things can be is not wonderful when we find that the so-called "visitors," with the single exception of a case of extraordinary appeal in 1845, have held no regular visitation for the last twenty-five years.

OUR WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

WE were saying the other day that the liberality of the House of Commons in providing for the efficiency of the national services had been too often ill repaid by the conduct of our naval and military administrators. The favouritism and jobbery of the Horse Guards have found their rivals in the wasteful freaks and reckless blundering of the Admiralty departments and the dockyards. The naval estimates are voted year after year with unstinting confidence and alacrity, and the ready answer to any whispered doubt has been the duty of watching over our commerce in every sea, and protecting our possessions in every quarter of the globe. Let us see, then, how this duty is performed. Some weeks since there was a most serious disturbance at St. John's City, Antigua. Beginning with a dispute in a grog-shop between two men employed as stevedores on board a ship lading in the port, the one an Antiguian, the other a Barbadian, it resulted in a furious insurrection, which, but for the prompt decision of the authorities, who appear to have acted most prudently and judiciously throughout, would have left the greater part of the town destroyed by fire, and abandoned to anarchy and bloodshed. In this grave emergency the governor of the island found himself without so much as a corporal's guard from the whole British army to assist the civil power; special constables, mounted volunteers, sailors from the merchantmen in port, and a couple of field-pieces were all the means at his disposal; and he was compelled to despatch a letter to the Governor of Guadeloupe asking for the assistance of a few French troops. Four hours after receipt of this despatch the French governor shipped two hundred men from his garrison in a war-steamer. Fortunately the riots had been quelled before the arrival of the French troops, and it was not considered necessary to land them in aid of the provisional force until the troops from Barbadoes should arrive. Now, while we rejoice heartily in this cordial understanding between the British and French governors, we cannot regard the necessity for such an appeal for succour with satisfaction. This is the third time, we believe, since 1833, that British West India colonies have had to apply to foreign states for assistance in times of disturbance. In 1833, if we mistake not, Tortola had the aid of a Danish man-of-war; in 1853 Tortola sent for Danish troops when the town was burnt; and now, in 1858, Antigua gets a man-of-war and two hundred French troops from Guadeloupe. Surely this is an improper state of things. British troops have been entirely withdrawn from all our West India

islands except Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Demerara, and the expectation was that their place would be supplied by local regiments or an efficient police; but poverty, want of influence of the Executive, and indifference when deserted by the mother country, have prevented this expectation from being realized, and at this moment most of the Windward and Leeward Islands are entirely without means of successfully controlling riots. We trust our friendly relations with France may survive all changes of government among our neighbours, but it is not a safe condition of alliance that we should leave our islands exposed to the chance of being seized in detail in the event of a rupture. While the French have as many as five thousand regular troops stationed in their two possessions, we might well afford to station a single gun-boat at each of our islands to prevent local disturbances, and for concentrated action in the case of war. Parliament, we contend, has a right to insist on our enormous naval and military estimates being properly applied, and the national forces effectively distributed. It is idle extravagance to build ships, accumulate stores, and commission fleets, if we leave our dependencies at the mercy of foreign aid in time of peace, and of foreign attack in the event of war.

EMPRESS OF IND.

HAS any one calculated how much dignity would be added to the British Crown by the addition of an imperial title to the present titles of the Queen? Can she be more than Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, their colonies and dependencies? The late Queen of Portugal—Maria Of Glory—was styled Empress of the Two Indies—as the reigning king is probably styled Emperor—and it would be an absurdity to invest our royalty with a title reduced to a mockery by the Portuguese. The day is past in which grandiloquent appellations enhanced the splendour of any monarch. Who is the Lord of the Seas but a secluded barbarian, or the brother of the Sun and Moon but a pig-tailed Tartar? We hope no one is seriously thinking of putting Queen Victoria in competition, in the matter of titles, with the rabble of Illuminators of the Universe, Kings of Golden Thrones, Luminaries in the Firmament of Glory, Emperors of Burmah, Thibet, Tonquin, and Cochinchina cocks and hens. The very notion springs from a pernicious belief that we can govern India by fictions, and that the reverberation of a name will silence all rebel drums from Almore to Tinevelly, from Cox's Bazaar to Ramdoree. Let us leave an Old Kalabar savage to call himself The Bull of Bulls, or an African Cannibal to frighten hatless, shoeless *sans-culottes* and coffee-coloured butchers as The Lord of Thunder; and if we undertake the work of organizing our Eastern dominions upon a just, civilized, and prudent basis, we may leave Queen Victoria in the enjoyment of the only title which would ever be respected in Europe. We want nothing imperial in this country, nothing in the form of proclaimed dignities, nothing in imitation of French, Russian, or Austrian magniloquence. If Alexander and Napoleon are Emperors, so is Souloque.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the regulations affecting the sanitary condition of the Army, the organization of military hospitals, and the treatment of the sick and wounded.

THE great importance to the community, and the national interests involved in the official investigation which this report embodies, it would be impossible to overrate. It is, however, most satisfactory, in offering our evidence as to the way in which the work has been done, to be able so heartily to endorse the words of the Premier when presenting the report, and pronounce it an admirable report that should receive the earnest attention of the Government.

Originally set on foot by Mr. Sidney Herbert, whose previous experience of military economy had no doubt rendered him especially alive to the terrible disclosures of the Crimean Army Inquiry, the subject of the inquiry was, after the usual representation to the Queen, followed by the issue of the Royal Commission, on the 5th of May, 1857, composed of the following gentlemen:—The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Augustus Stafford Stafford, Esq. (now deceased), Colonel Sir Henry K. Storks (Commandant of Hospitals in the late Eastern campaign), Dr. Andrew Smith (Army Medical Director-General), Thomas Alexander,

C.B. (Inspector of Military Hospitals), Sir Thomas Phillips, J. Randall Martin, Esq., F.R.S. (late Medical Officer of the Bengal Army), Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D. (Physician to the Queen), Dr. John Sutherland (Sanitary Inspector).

The result now before us is a parliamentary volume of more than 600 pages. The report and recommendations with the evidence, including above 10,000 questions and replies, nearly 100 of which are written answers by Miss Nightingale, of great value and interest, occupy about two-thirds of the book. The remainder being an appendix containing tables showing the ratio of mortality in the troops and civilian population, diagrams of mortality at the hospitals in the East, and comparative diagrams to scale of the density of population in East London and a military camp, a valuable abstract of the instructions in the French military hospitals, plans of the Hôpital de Lariboisière, for 612 beds, at Paris, and for the ventilation of barracks, and of new bed compartments invented by Colonel Jebb, Chief Engineer of Prisons.

The sources of the evidence have been extended over a very wide area; from the recruiting and enlistment of the soldier through the whole course of his habits and duties at home and abroad, his dwelling-house, food, and clothing, his diseases and his hospital, his pay and his cost to the public, down to his discharge when no longer fit for service, and his death as a pensioner. Then there is the whole subject of the medical officer, from the qualifications of candidates and the principles of selection adopted, ramifying away through all the intricacies of professional jealousy, promotion by routine and by selection; rank, pay, and compulsory retirement, up to the constitution, organization, and powers of the office of Director-General of the Department.

The witnesses then examined were necessarily chiefly medical men experienced in all branches of the profession; military officers, engineer officers, commissariat officers, and some men selected from the ranks, with some civilians holding official positions in the War Office, a distinguished actuary, and the Registrar-General. Miss Nightingale's evidence, as before stated, is given to written questions, and a surprisingly interesting document of hospital statistics it is, to which we shall find it necessary to refer in considering the subject. Thus we are provided with the opinions derived from the most distinguished practical experience, with the results of scientific study and observation; and calculations in vital statistics that carry the peculiar and irresistible conviction of facts and figures.

The report begins by developing the astounding fact, that although the soldier is a picked man, one out of every three recruits being rejected as worthless, and though he is chosen at last after repeated severe scrutiny from two, sometimes three, surgeons; his life, fighting and foreign service being put out of the question, is not half so good as that of a civilian of the same age. Even among the best of the picked men, the flower of the British army, the Foot Guards, the mortality is nearly double that of the most unhealthy of all the manufacturing towns, Manchester. But the case is even still more startling and desperate in its deadly significance—the returns giving the broad fact just stated show an appearance of health which is fallacious, for we have yet to add to the black account those soldiers who die after discharge from the service. Some of these men of course are men who have served their time, but from 15 to 20 per 1000 per annum are discharged unfit for service in cavalry and infantry serving at home, under twenty-one or twenty-four years' service, and a large proportion are condemned under three years' service. Many of these men have contracted disease in the service, they go out to die in fact, and thus the plague-spot in the ranks has been habitually glossed over to the eye. They look ever fair and fresh, and, as the report says, "clearly, if every man likely to die could be invalided, the army would appear to be almost immortal." Still, whether a soldier die in the service or as a pensioner the death must equally be counted to the side of military service. But let us follow up the pensioner. Colonel Tulloch, the Superintendent of Pensioners, tells us that pensioners of all arms die every year at the rate of 119 per 1000. But turning to the table showing the number of pensioners dying in the first year of their being on the list, we see the sad truth recorded, opposite the Household Cavalry, of 125 per 1000, and the Foot Guards 134.2 per 1000, Cavalry of the Line 65.6, Infantry 74.5. What becomes of the large proportion discharged without pension we cannot come at, as they become merged in the

general population, but certainly the deaths amongst these must be considerable, and in comparing the two classes, soldier and civilian, it is much to the disadvantage of the civilian, because we are taking deaths from one and giving them to the other. There is still another disturbing cause which gives a proportion of mortality to the civil population in the whole range of blighted and weakly lives, from which the soldier is exempt. The argument then is, that the mortality of the soldier at home, compared with that of civilians of all grades, is considerably more than twice as great as that shown in the returns.

The report institutes a comparison with the agricultural labourer, on the ground that the soldier's duty is chiefly in the open air, and that he is simply fed and housed at great expense. To us this seems an unlucky comparison, because the evidence goes to show—and it is our own conviction, too—that the soldier is not well fed, neither is he well housed.

The comparisons with printers would be supposed to be in favour of the soldier, but still it remains at 3 1/2 times as great as that of night printers, which is 9,000 per 1000. In the *Times* office, where much care has been bestowed on ventilation, the rate was 6 per 1000 from 1850-54 inclusive.

The comparison with the police is instituted for the point of night duty. The policeman is on duty all night long, while the soldier on guard takes his two hours and then comes to the guard-room for four hours' rest, being on guard one night in five in the Foot Guards. The rate is still 2 1/2 times as great as that of the police.

Driven from the police, we are obliged to search amongst the most permanently unhealthy occupations of London—clerks and dressmakers—in order to find a parallel to our Guardsman; but here again it is without success—he remains twice as mortal. The conclusion arrived at is, that "at present the army stands almost at the head of unhealthy occupations in the United Kingdom." The figures given by Mr. Neison are, for the Foot Guards, 108,556 per cent. in excess of the average deaths of England and Wales; 161,063 in excess of outdoor occupations; and 233,320 per cent. above that of the labourers in rural districts.

So much for the consumption of life required for the maintenance of the army at home; let us now see how the British soldier is consumed when employed in the active duties of his business, those for which he is carefully selected as a man best able to encounter them, subject to all the contingencies of foreign service. Colonel Tulloch states that during the last forty-two years in India we have buried 100,000 men. In Secunderabad alone, Dr. Burke states the loss, by the death of European soldiers, was 150,000, in thirty years. This was an unhealthy station, the ratio of mortality being sometimes as high as 13 per cent. per annum. In Jamaica, our soldiers have been dying for generations past at the rate of 130 per 1000 per annum. In Ceylon, it was for twenty years 70 per 1000 by disease alone. In native troops of the West Indies the mortality was for twenty years 40 per 1000. With regard to this point, it is curious to observe that the native population is subject to a very high rate of mortality. From 30 to 40 per 1000 of the prime of the population die annually, the negroes there having in the last forty years fallen off one-third.

In the first Burmese war, the European force was almost entirely destroyed by scurvy; and the horrors of Walcheren soon enabled us to interpret the irony of Napoleon, when, hearing of our landing, he expressed his hope that we should remain there.

With reference to the excessive mortality on foreign service, it should be stated at once, that after repeated representations from the medical officers during the last few years, barracks have been removed to high ground, and other expedients adopted, that have reduced the mortality in some cases to half; and the tendency of the examination of the witnesses is to show that, had a sanitary officer of high rank and qualifications formed part of the staff, these terrible sacrifices might have been avoided. As Colonel Tulloch says, "if some one of high authority could have suggested to Sir Archibald Campbell during the losses at Rangoon, 'Send round a ship for fresh vegetables,' our troops would have been saved." For our losses in Bulgaria, in the late campaign, the same patent remedy is suggested by a question from the commission—but it was not at hand. Skill and bravery enough to tackle any amount of Russians, but no preparations against the night attacks of miasma and cholera. To make the subject complete, we must confess the lament-

able truth as regards the noble army we sent out under all the latest improvements of 1854. The total of deaths in the Eastern army was 18,057, or 22.78 per cent. per annum. The evidence of Miss Nightingale, which appears to us to be most reliable, tells us that the sick embarked in transports for Scutari from September, 1854, to January, 1855, numbered 13,093, of whom 976 died on the passage of eight days. In individual instances the deaths were very much higher, as in the *Caduceus*, when out of 480, 114 died in the six days' voyage, and many survivors died in hospital afterwards. At the two hospitals at Scutari, 29,000 entered from August, 1854, to May, 1856, and the deaths were 4634. But there were several other hospitals, and two ships not included in this. We get a closer estimate by Dr. Farr's black diagram, where the expanding radius of death reaches, in January, 1855, for all the hospitals in the East, 1174 per 1000 per annum, or to bring this home to us, for the first seven months of the Crimean campaign, the mortality was greater than at the plague of London. The causes of all this dreadful suffering we shall have to consider hereafter in speaking of the Barracks, Camps, and Hospitals, but not to leave the impression of glaring faults without an attempt at remedy, we must tell the satisfactory result of the efforts made, and the sanitary measures adopted—"that during the last five months we had a mortality amongst our troops of only two-thirds of what it is at home."

There can be no question, then, as to the fact of our army being liable to an excessive mortality. Compared with other armies, we find in the evidence of Colonel Tulloch that the United States army, from 1829 to 1838, had a mortality of 18.8 per 1000. The Prussian army for the same time, in which, however, we must remember the service is only three years, shows 13.1 per 1000. In the French army, in which the service is seven years, from 1842 to 1845 the mortality was 19 per 1000. In the Bengal native army, the average from 1825 to 1844 is 17.9 per 1000.

This, then, is not so unfavourable to the English army, especially when we consider the short terms of service. Indeed, we have the advantage in our line regiments, the mortality in which is 17.8 per 1000 at ages from twenty to forty. Still our case is not improved because it may be that the same causes are to a certain extent at work in other armies as well as our own.

It will be understood that we have been putting out of the estimate generally the mortality of those killed in action, therefore we have to search amongst morbid causes for the source. Referring to Dr. Farr's ingenious diagram, we find that the soldier's diseases are those affecting the respiratory organs. Of the parallelogram, not quite 8 inches long and 1 1/2 inch broad, 1 1/2 inch is occupied with zymotic diseases, in numbers represented by 4.1 to 1000 living. The chest and tubercular diseases fill 4 1/2 inches, and in numbers are 10.1 per 1000. All other diseases fill up the remaining space of 1 1/2 inch.

The analysis of disease in the Eastern campaign is most instructive; it shows that little more than an eighth of the deaths in hospital are attributable to battle, the rest being from causes more or less within the control of preventive measures, as the final result showed.

The following arrangement gives the prominent points in Dr. Farr's elaborate classification of the causes of death:—

Order.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
MIASMATIC	Typhus and fevers...	81,204	3,446
	Dysentery.....	8,278	2,259
	Cholera.....	6,970	4,512
	Diarrhoea.....	44,164	3,651
VIOLENT	Accident.....	2,484	582
	Suicide.....	20	20
	Battle.....	18,283	1,761

The tables from the invaliding depot at Chatham give a more detailed result, in which the most noticeable element is the number of rheumatic cases, viz., 12.10 per cent. on 16 years' average. The thoracic are stated at 16.89, and the venereal 14.82.

In reference to the causes of this mortality, the report says, "This excessive mortality should in some way be accounted for. The collecting together of great numbers of men has always been found to generate disease, because they were probably in excess of what a given locality could accommodate, or for which the sanitary precautions of the district were originally calculated. That in war men should die from exposure, from fatigue, from insufficient supplies is intelligible; or that the occupation of a town of 30,000 inhabitants by an army of 30,000

men without any sanitary precaution, suddenly doubling the population to the area, and thereby halving the proportion of every accommodation, supplies, water, drainage, sewerage, &c., &c., should engender disease is readily understood; but the problem submitted to us is to find the causes of a mortality more than double that of civil life among 60,000 men scattered in numbers, seldom exceeding a thousand in one place among a population of 28,000,000 in time of profound peace, in a country which is not only the healthiest, but which possesses the greatest facility of communication and the greatest abundance of supply in Europe."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening Madame Alboni made her rentrée as *Aucressa* in the *Trovatore*, and was received with the cordial and respectful welcome due to the greatest singer of the day. Madame Alboni's artistic reputation is not that of a transitory star, brief and bright, but evanescent; it is rather the reputation of a living classic, beyond all discussion or dispute. The ease with which the inimitable quality of her voice is displayed almost disguises its perfection, and the faultless method with which the voice is managed and delivered conceals from the uninitiated public the extraordinary difficulties which are conquered without effort, and, as it were, unconsciously. Such perfection in the art of singing is so rare that only an audience of professors is capable of doing it justice; the general public is more disposed to admire and applaud an exhibition of mere physical power and effort. The contrast between Madame Alboni and Madlle. Titiens is very striking in the *Trovatore*: the German prima donna sings with immense energy and power, but without charm, while the favourite disciple of Rossini satisfies the nicest judgment and charms the finest ear without a thought of exertion or a sense of labour. Madlle. Titiens astonishes and transports the audience; it is a luxury to listen to Alboni. We are not quite sure that Madlle. Titiens surpasses Madlle. Jenny Ney as *Leonora*; but (with the single exception of Madame Viardot) there has never been an *Aucressa* to compare to Madame Alboni, dramatically; and as a singer, she has no rival. Both the *Aucressa* and the *Leonora*, however, in the *Trovatore* at Her Majesty's Theatre, are most remarkable; and the success of Madlle. Titiens is well deserved. Signor Giuglini is more effective as *Manrico* than he has been of late in other operas; in the tender passages, but for a disposition to cloy the expression, he is heard to the greatest advantage. Next week Madlle. Titiens is to appear as *Donna Anna* in *Don Giovanni*.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Signor Carlo Andreoletti has succeeded to Professor Frikell at this charming little theatre, and as "Physician to the King of Sardinia" sets up his "Mystical Illusions" against the rival wonders of the "Physician to the Emperor of Russia." This kind of entertainment is always sure of a fair amount of patronage, and Mr. Mitchell's name is a sufficient passport to success.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—We have not yet spoken of a very pleasant new entertainment at the Gallery of Illustration, recently produced by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, and specially composed for them by Mr. Edmund Yates. It is a series of light and lively social sketches, well adapted to display the versatility and cleverness of this admirable singer and actress and her accomplished associate.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. Gompertz has opened at this Hall a Diorama representing the principal scenes of the Indian Mutiny, including the siege and capture of Delhi, the entrenchment at Cawnpore, the victory at Alambagh, and the City of Lahore. The paintings are on a large scale and effectively designed. M. Gompertz has wisely withdrawn a representation of the Cawnpore massacre as a subject too irredeemably horrible for public exhibition; and his Diorama is attractive enough, with its pictures of the great operations of war, relieved by views of the magnificent scenery of Hindostan with sunset and moonlight effects.

MADAME SZARVADY.—This charming pianist, better known to our readers as Wilhelmina Claus, will make her first appearance in London this season, at her first matinée musicale, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday morning next.

BATTERSEA PARK AND CHELSEA BRIDGE.—The whole outlay on Battersea Park is stated by a Parliamentary paper, published last Saturday, to have been £12,890, of which £46,517.75 was paid for the purchase of land. The quantity of land set aside for the park is 185 acres, and 101 acres remain unsold. On Chelsea New-bridge the whole outlay has been £5,319.75. The estimated yearly income from toll is £6000, and £550 is the estimated yearly cost of its collection. On Chelsea embankment, £11,439.75 has been laid out.

FIRE AT ROTHERHITHE.—A fire occurred early on Sunday morning at the premises of Messrs. Howard and Ravenhill, who are the occupiers and proprietors of the King and Queen Ironworks, Rotherhithe. The damage was confined to a shed used as a shop for smiths and pattern-makers, about seventy feet long by twenty deep, four-fifths of which were destroyed. Communication was, without delay, forwarded to the fire-stations, and there was no lack either of engines or water. The flames, therefore, were soon subdued.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review.*

CHAUCER's favourite simile, "As fresh as in the month of May," does not apply to the Magazines this month. Their routine contributions in the departments of fiction and politics are not enlivened by any literary papers of special interest. The Monthlies share with the annuals in the general backwardness of the season, and show as yet scarcely any sign of spring. Probably the opening paper in *Fraser*, entitled "A Threnode to the East Wind," supplies the true explanation, HORACE WALPOLE's *mot* about summer being strictly applicable to the earlier season this year. Spring has set in with unusual severity, the east wind, which usually pays a flying visit about this time, having come to town apparently "for the season." This, as the writer points out, is a natural explanation of the dire events that have happened during the last few weeks. Murders, for instance, have been frightfully numerous, and he traces the connexion between the increase of crime and the prevalence of the east wind. Being essentially a negative and destructive power, it delights to stir up the worst passions of our nature. We say advisedly "delights," notwithstanding Mr. RUSKIN's homily against the pathetic fallacy, because there is a malign personality in this wind which attacks you in the most direct and insulting ways, till in your exasperation you feel you must be revenged upon somebody. It thus naturally tends to foster envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, and to suppress everything noble, lovely, and of good report. How then can a contributor, whose better nature is chilled and withered by its blighting influence, be expected to write light, brilliant, and vivacious articles? May will, in fact, soon be recognized as the most dreary month in the year—a truth which the shrewd inhabitants of the North long ago discovered. Nobody ever thinks of being married in Scotland during the month of May. *Fraser* contains, besides this wail against the common enemy of the spring, a friendly criticism of Mr. HELPS' tragedy *Outita the Serf*, and a pleasant sportive paper entitled "The Unsocial Evil." This evil is the characteristic coldness and reserve of Englishmen towards strangers, to correct which the writer proposes the establishment of a "Rational Introduction Office," where the names of all wishing to extend their acquaintance should be registered, and after them the opinions of their friends. The following is an imaginary specimen of the results that would be thus obtained:—

"Hicks, Thomas, cadet of the Hickses of Hicks's Hall, junior partner in the firm of Stiffe, Grumpy, and Hicks, Bankers. Unmarried." Thus much Hicks himself was allowed to enter. Then come the remarks which appear under different headings, such as "social qualities," "tastes and habits," &c. Among these we perceive "City snob," in an obviously military hand. "Not a bad sort of fellow, though"—with a flourish. "At any rate he don't give himself airs like some people"—evidently a cut at the writer of remark No. 1. "Oh, don't be though; did you ever see him at an evening party?" "Like him well enough, only he has not got an opinion of his own on any subject but banking." "Why should he? Steady, sensible young man, and minds his business." Then follow miscellaneous remarks. "Taste! none at all."—"Don't know that. His rooms in Half-Moon-street show some."—"Devilish good wine, at all events."—"Used to wear a Noah's-ark coat."—"Admires Charles Kean."—"Reads *Fraser's Magazine* regularly."—"Smokes dreadfully" (female hand).

Now these, though probably nothing like so full as the particulars in most cases would be, are quite enough to give a general idea of Hicks. Without committing myself by a declaration *pro* or *con*, I may say he seems to me to be a good-natured, easy-going young man, of fair average social properties, not remarkable for much brilliancy—for, mark, there is no testy observation about his being "a puppy,"—with some affectations, but those of a harmless kind. He has a weakness for "good society," and has already made some progress as a man of fashion; witness the rooms in Mayfair and the Noah's-ark coat. As to his intellect, the admiration of Charles Kean looks ugly; but then the regular perusal of *Fraser* is a healthy symptom, and encourages hope. And then, how suggestive is that pointed bit of writing about smoking. How it whispers of certain attractions about the youthful financier, sufficient to inspire the fair sex with an interest in his well-being. In fact, from the data here before me, by combining the little hints, the delicate nuances of character to be found in these concise criticisms, I might almost make Hicks the hero of a three-volume metaphysical novel, if under the influence of some aberration of mind I should contemplate producing such a work.

The last article of the series on "Food and Drink," in this month's *Blackwood*, has at the outset a curious discussion touching the virtues of horseflesh as an article of diet. The writer gives an outline of the experiments that have been recently made, and the statistics that have been collected, especially in France, with a view to a practical solution of the question whether the horse—and if the horse, why not also the ass?—be really good for human food. The conclusion arrived at is, that however repulsive to our ordinary notions on the subject, horseflesh is both agreeable and nutritious as an article of diet. Of the other articles in *Blackwood*, the most interesting are a dialogue on "Colleges and Celibacy," and a paper entitled "Italy: of the Arts the Cradle and the Grave." In the former, after a good deal of pleasant gossip on things in general and college affairs in particular, the interlocutors conclude that marriage is a bond on all men, but especially on good Protestants, as a practical protest against the cardinal heresy of the Romish Church. The latter, on the arts in Italy, contains a severe but sensible criticism of Mr. RUSKIN's extravagant admiration of Byzantine art. The following is a specimen:—

If the reader doubt the justice of our censure, we would beseech him to turn to the third volume of Mr. RUSKIN's *Stones of Venice*, wherein he will find a marvellous, though, as we can testify, a literally correct rendering of a Byzantine olive-tree as wrought in mosaic, in a cupola of St. Mark. In words it is difficult to designate such a work. For ourselves, however, had not Mr. Ruskin assured us, with his usual em-

phasis, that the work possesses all the attributes of the olive, "knitted cordage of fibres," with all the "powers and honour of the olive in its fruit," we should assuredly have mistaken his careful diagram for some unknown product, lying somewhere between a kitchen-mop and a cow-cabbage. If the reader, however, require further confirmation of our strictures upon Byzantine art, he will find it in the inordinate praise which Mr. Ruskin lavishes upon this extraordinary work. At the cost of much labour and time, with the reward of much delight, and the penalty of painful disappointment, we carefully read in Venice Mr. Ruskin's three volumes, verifying or refuting his statements and opinions by an appeal to the churches, palaces, and pictures themselves. As the closing result of our labours, we found the entire work the baseless fabric of a vision, glowing and intense with the ornate colouring of words, and beautiful with the fligree-woven tissue of poetic fancy. But the fairy structure, so beautiful in the distance, vanished into thin air upon the near approach of scrutiny. Foundation it had none, or such only as was false and fancy-framed. In the end we admired in this great work just two things—the illustrations and the eloquence—especially the eloquence with which we shall play and sport in delight to the end of time, as children do with soap-bubbles, blowing them into bubbles and wondering at the rainbow colours taken from all that is lovely in earth and beautiful in heaven. But of all Mr. Ruskin's baseless eloquence, the rapture on "the olive-tree" is the most astounding. We have again and again looked into the cupola of St. Mark, then at Mr. Ruskin's illustration, and then again have once more drunk in the eloquent words—always, however, with the same impression—that of magnificent absurdity. With that literary chivalry which gives to Mr. Ruskin's warfare the spirit of knight-errantry, he challenges "the untravelled English reader to tell" him "what an olive-tree is like." He assures us that "at least one-third out of all the landscapes painted by English artists have been chosen from Italian scenery;" that "sketches in Greece and in the Holy Land have become as common as sketches on Hampstead-heath;" that "the olive-tree is one of the most characteristic and beautiful features of all southern scenery;" and yet, that "the untravelled English reader" "has no more idea of an olive-tree than if olives grew in the fixed stars." Then the reader's sympathies are appealed to: "For Christ's sake," "for the beloved Wisdom's sake," "for the ashes of the Gethsemane agony," the olive-tree ought not to have been so used. The reader thus highly wrought, and the writer exalted to frenzy-pitch, both at length collapse into the following conclusion:—

"I believe the reader will now see that in these mosaics, which the careless traveller is in the habit of passing by with contempt, there is a depth of feeling and of meaning greater than in most of the best sketches from nature of modern times; and without entering into any question whether these conventional representations are as good as, under the required limitations, it was possible to render them, they are, at all events, good enough completely to illustrate that mode of symbolical expression which appeals altogether to thought, and in no wise trusts to realization; and little, as in the present state of our schools, such an assertion is likely to be believed, the fact is, that this kind of expression is the only one allowable in noble art."

"The untravelled English reader" who "has no more idea of an olive-tree than if it grew in the fixed stars," will be saved from the trouble, and even from the desire of travelling in search of this knowledge, by referring to the drawing which Mr. Ruskin has so considerably published as a test at once of his own superior insight and of the world's contrasted ignorance. Sad it is that the ignorant world should, for well-nigh eight hundred years, have looked upon these olive-tree mosaics unconscious of their "depth of feeling and of meaning," insensible to the symbolical expression which appeals altogether to thought—an expression which assuredly ought not to have been overlooked, as we are told emphatically in italics that it is "the only one allowable in noble art." Sad it may be in the opinion of Mr. Ruskin that "the untravelled English reader" has been so long insensible to these inscrutable beauties; but to our mind there is something far sadder still: that he should fall an unconscious victim to a shadowy eloquence, which he has no means of knowing to be just as worthless as it is alluring.

The *Dublin University Magazine* must be excepted from the general charge of dulness which we have brought against the periodicals. It has a number of good articles, and is better than usual this month. Besides a most seasonable article on the government and general state of Trinity College, which we have dealt with elsewhere, it has a paper of considerable interest and research on "Recent Historical Discoveries," and another, marked by good sense and fine feeling, entitled "Parochialia," on the duties, position, and general influence of country clergymen.

The *English Woman's Journal* proceeds on its way with intelligence and courage, the last number containing several good articles—amongst others, a spirited defence of the position taken in the first number, that many new and especially mercantile employments, might be at once opened to women.

No department of English literature has been studied more diligently by the Germans than that of the drama. The best account we possess of its later history, subsequent to the Restoration, is from the pen of LESSING; and a countryman of his, M. BODENSTEDT, has now in the press a minute and elaborate history of the early pre-Shakespearean drama. The work is to be in five volumes, the first of which, just published, is a remarkable illustration of the extent and profundity of German studies of English literature. It shows a mastery of the subject which very few Englishmen possess. The volume just issued is devoted to JOHN WEBSTER, containing an account of the dramatist, a complete and admirable translation of the *Duchess of Malvi*, with ample analyses and extracts from all his other plays. Such a work must prove interesting as well as instructive to the English public.

Most of our readers are aware that a subscription has recently been opened in Paris for M. DE LAMARTINE, whose affairs are in an embarrassed state. M. EDMOND TEXIER has just come to this country as an agent from the French committee who have the management of this subscription, for the purpose of extending this appeal for help to English literary men and the English public generally. While deeply regretting that a necessity for any such appeal should exist, we are sure it will be generally responded to in this country. The name of LAMARTINE is well known and justly honoured here, and the English reading public, who have been so often delighted with the eloquence of his works, will not neglect the opportunity thus offered of showing their regard for the poet, orator, and statesman, and their respectful sympathy with their brethren in literature on the other side of the narrow sea.

MR. FORSTER'S ESSAYS.

Historical and Biographical Essays. By John Forster. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

THE reader who expects to find in these volumes mere reprints of essays contributed to Quarterly Reviews will be pleasurably disappointed. Mr. Forster has now published, for the first time, two essays, one of which, at least, will take rank among the standard works of reference for the history of England during the seventeenth century. We refer to that on the Grand Remonstrance. Of the historical essays, indeed, only one is a republication, and that has been developed by important additions. So far, Mr. Forster is justified in claiming for the contents of his first volume the character of original contributions to history. Of the biographical essays, four have appeared in the *Quarterlies*, but all have been largely amplified and elaborately revised, and, as Mr. Forster says, they were from the first, not reviews in the ordinary sense, but independent biographical studies, illustrating the lives and works of favourite English writers from a point of view determined by the author himself, and thus superior in freshness, interest, and value, to any mere analyses of works upon a larger scale. "The many additions in the present publication," says the preface, "are meant to give to the design greater scope and fullness." They are most considerable in the memoirs of Foote and Steele, and in the former particularly the picture has been rendered more complete by citations judiciously selected, and accompanied by commentaries which prove Mr. Forster to be almost as much a master of the manners of the times as Foote himself. The biographical essays, we should remind the reader, treat of Daniel Defoe, Sir Richard Steele, Charles Churchill, and Richard Foote; the historical, of the Grand Remonstrance, the Plantagenets and Tudors, and the Civil Wars and Oliver Cromwell. Of the historical, that on the Grand Remonstrance is the most remarkable, and we wish to direct especial attention to the fact that they who read Mr. Forster's first volume will study in its pages a magnificent passage of English history which has never before been presented to their observation. They may have read Lingard and Hume, Clarendon and May; they may have thumbed a score of modern compilations without knowing what was that glorious Remonstrance which widened the foundations of English liberty, or how it struggled through parliament during two months of fierce and passionate debate. Those discussions in the House of Commons formed, perhaps, the most important series of events prior to the erection of the King's standard at Nottingham, and yet, as Mr. Forster shows, they have been unaccountably slurred over by historians. Not even the Grand Remonstrance itself is read or known. Mr. Forster has exhumed it from beneath the mighty monumental dulness of the Rushworth folios, where it had lain undisturbed for more than two centuries—an obscurity to which Clarendon had deliberately consigned it, for Hyde was a garbler by instinct, and from his falsified summary Hume and others have derived their imperfect and misleading versions. Eight or nine lines in Hallam, and a dozen lines in Lingard, an incidental mention in Macaulay, and a paragraph in Disraeli, have told the living generation what it knows of the Grand Remonstrance, and if we turn to Godwin we find that he has not a word to say concerning that foundation of a new Magna Charta. Yet the State Paper itself exists, as it was signed and sealed on the Westminster Runnymede, breathing the fire of the old Parliamentarians, embodying their case against the King, and constituting the most authentic statement ever put forth of the wrongs endured by all classes of the English people during the first fifteen years of the reign of Charles the First. Here it is, the most solid and unimpeachable justification of the great rebellion in existence. It pictures the condition of the three kingdoms at the time when the Long Parliament met; it describes the measures taken to redress remediable wrongs, and deal out penalties to the wicked; it appeals to the laws of the realm; it warns the nation against factious intrigues; it rebukes political backsliders; it accuses the Romanising Bishops and the Papacy; it calls upon the King to dismiss his infamous counsellors, and declares for the re-establishment of public liberty, the rights of the Commons, the freedom and the purity of religion. At the same time it is a moderate and dispassionate appeal, though warm and rapid in its flow of argument, with "quick impatience of allusion," a minute subdivision of details, a "passionate reiteration of topics." Presenting the pith of this memorable but half-forgotten document to the reader, Mr. Forster also undertakes to render it intelligible. "For by the use of manuscript records as yet unemployed by any writer or historian, it will be possible to illustrate the abstract to be given of the Remonstrance, by an account of the debates respecting it in the House of Commons, and these with relation as well to itself as to its antecedents and consequences, far more interesting, because more minute and faithful, than any heretofore given to the world." And what is Mr. Forster's authority? The blurred and blotted manuscript of Sir Simond D'Ewes, bound up in five volumes in the British Museum, written often on the backs of letters, fragmentary, irregular, often all but illegible, and now and then entirely so. Certainly, the fac-simile accompanying the essay compels us to believe that Mr. Forster encountered a most repulsive labour in deciphering those notes kept in parliament by Simond D'Ewes from 1640 to 1645.

Mr. Forster has not only supplied a full and critical analysis of the Grand Remonstrance, with an account of the circumstances under which it was introduced and debated, but he has painted most carefully and suggestively the scenes in the House of Commons during that protracted discussion, furnishing a striking contrast with the parliamentary life of the present day. All this narrative has an interest—indeed a fascination—for those who care to trace the vicissitudes of the English constitution during the tempestuous epoch of the civil wars. What a singular state of manners is disclosed by the anecdote of an unknown messenger bringing to the House of Commons, for Pym, a letter containing a piece of rag that had covered a plague-wound, and designed to touch him with the infection, when one member objected to another taking notes, when motions were not permitted to be made in the House of Commons after noon, when African pirates swept the coast of Cornwall, commanded in some cases by Englishmen—Sir Francis Verney being supposed to have established himself among the pirates of Tunis—when the French scoured the Severn and the Dutch captured East India-men in the Channel, when Elizabeth Cottrel was condemned to death for

stealing one of the King's dishes, when the soap monopolists so adulterated their manufacture that they burnt the laundresses' fingers, and when, during the Irish rebellion, stripping, torture, mutilation, whipping, drowning, starvation—after the Persian fashion—and the disembowelling of women, were among the punishments inflicted by Catholic fury upon Protestantism. As Mr. Forster says, the historian May is no exaggerated or partial writer, and the Grand Remonstrance authoritatively bears out his declarations.

No one can pretend to study in its completeness the history of the period just antecedent to the great rebellion without carefully reading Mr. Forster's work—for a work of great research and ability it is—on the Grand Remonstrance. He describes the House of Commons as it sat in those days—the chamber itself, the arrangement of the benches, the clerks' seats, the Speaker's chair, the solemn, bearded, puritan reformers, the peaked and ruffed gentlemen, the steeple-hats and Spanish cloaks, the swords and bands, the forms of parliamentary procedure, and the progress of the debates. In what spirit Mr. Forster writes may be exemplified by a quotation of his last sentence:—"It was for late generations to enjoy what was thus toiled for so gallantly, and only with infinite suffering and terrible drawbacks won at last. But the Leaders of the Long Parliament have had their reward in the remembrance and gratitude of their descendants; and it will bode ill to the free institutions of England when honour ceases to be paid to the men whom Bishop Warburton truly characterized as the band of greatest geniuses for government that the world ever saw leagued together for one common cause." In a similar tone, and with a similar intention, he has composed his brilliant "Sketch of Constitutional History" on the Plantagenets and the Tudors, including the reigns of the Henrys, I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII., and Edward I., II., and III.—the race that left the terrible legacy of prerogative and tyranny to the Stuarts. We need only add, that the admirable paper on the Civil Wars and Oliver Cromwell, suggested by M. Guizot's work, and originally published in the *Edinburgh Review*, has been enriched with additions, and improved by valuable references and revisions.

THE ART OF WAR.

Elementary History of the Progress of the Art of War. By Lieut.-Col. J. J. Graham Bentley.

THE attention which the public has of late years devoted to the army, and the impetus arising therefrom to the cause of careful military education, has had some effect in producing the beginning of a military literature. General history deals with military operations in the mass, and presents them to the reader as pictures in outline or simple records of results. The historian cannot find space for those details, nor has he often the capacity or knowledge requisite to enable him to narrate them with that method which alone render such narratives useful to the soldier. Nor does he give maps and plans without which even good descriptions are of little avail. To test this, let any one read one of the accepted histories of the campaign of 1815, without other assistance than an ordinary map, and then let him read Siborne or Charras with special maps and plans. Or to take another instance, read the account of Frederick's campaigns written by himself and then read Napier's *Peninsular War*. The reader will then see that one will give him clear and distinct conceptions and enable him to understand the reasons of the movements made, the other will give him general and confused conceptions, unless he be a student of extraordinary capacity and military tastes. For the military student, indeed, it may be laid down as an axiom that no historical work on his profession is of any value unless it be illustrated with diagrams and plans. It is for this and other reasons equally cogent that a separate military literature becomes necessary. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the general reader will not find military literature interesting to him. Indeed, there is hardly any book more popular among educated men of all kinds than Napier's *Peninsular War*, and it may be said that wherever the style and ability of the writer is equal to the greatness of the subject the same result will follow.

Civilians, however, will always read military works for pleasure and the enlargement of their minds. The soldier should read them as a duty, just as the lawyer masters the statutes, the principles of jurisprudence, and the technical rules of his profession. All soldiers should know something of the history of the art of war, something of the campaigns of the great captains from Hannibal to Napoleon. It is not necessary that all soldiers should understand minutely either the history of war or the higher branches of their profession. The ordinary regimental officer may be the first of his kind, and yet far from a proficient in military science and military art. No greater error could be made by an administrator than would be made by him who should seek to over-educate regimental officers. There are certain duties to be performed which do not require any great capacity, which require a clear head, indeed, but not a high intellect; a quick eye, moral and physical courage, a manly character, but not either any extensive knowledge of the history or the principles of war. It is not necessary that every regimental officer should be capable of commanding armies or performing staff duties of any kind. If it were it would be unattainable; and the effort to obtain it would deprive the army of the services of very valuable men. But far different is the case with regard to the scientific branches, the staff, and in most cases the commanders of regiments. These should be as learned in their profession as the elite of the bar who become judges and chancellors; the elite of our academies who become professors. In order to bring young men of great capacity out from the ranks of their brother officers, at least in the Line and the Guards, we must offer them the inducements of staff promotion and regimental command. While the ordinary officer need only have a general knowledge of war and its history, and a minute and special knowledge of all that concerns the management of his company, the extraordinary officer, seeing that advancement would be the fruit of labour and the development of his faculties, would go beyond the knowledge of regimental details, and starting from them as from a base would make conquests in the higher branches of his profession. It is for him that we need a good military literature which, while it would improve all who were tempted to study it, would be the armoury of the man of a

natural military genius. But to induce the greatest possible number of officers to devote themselves to their profession, we must rigidly adhere to the rule of advancing the best, the real soldiers, wherever we can find them, confining those to regimental duty who are fit for nothing higher.

Among the military books recently published here is this of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham's. It is very elementary, and far better fitted to enlighten the youthful student and to aid him in his studies than to serve the higher purposes to which we have referred. It can never become a text-book; but it would be useful to the young soldier and might be read with profit by all regimental officers, and there are many who know nothing whatever of their profession beyond the walls of the barrack and the exercise-ground. It would serve, also, to indicate to more ambitious men the sources of knowledge and suggest modes of study. The author shows an extensive acquaintance with his subject, but, unfortunately, the plan of his work does not enable him to bring out with the greatest force the changes that have taken place in tactics, in strategy, in the equipment of the soldier, the size of armies, the invention of new arms, and the changes in the earth consequent upon civilization. He has not given us a regular biography of war, which would have been an extremely interesting work, but a series of fragmentary notes upon great captains and their campaigns. Perhaps this defect arose from the desire of the author to crowd too much information into too small a space, to grasp the history of war in one volume. It would have been far better to have written a series of careful studies upon the operations of the six or eight great generals who have lived since the days of Hannibal. Colonel Graham has chosen a different course, and his work suffers in consequence. But we repeat, for quite beginners, the book is not without its uses. It contains a mass of facts, and all it wants is order. A Chronology of Military Events placed at the end of the work will be found convenient for reference.

There has been, and is, a sharp and chronic controversy upon the question whether troops formed in column or in line are most effective. We are told by a distinguished Prussian officer that "la supériorité du feu de l'infanterie anglaise n'était qu'une exécution pratique mieux raisonnée;" and that had its advantages been so obvious Ney and Marmont would surely have borrowed them. But this is begging the question. The fire of our infantry in the Peninsula was so deadly in two lines, because the troops could stand and fire, and receive the shock of battle, in two lines, just as coolly as other nations could attack in column. The line two deep may be good for us and bad for other nations, unless imbued with the spirit of our system. The controversy of line *versus* column is really good for nothing, except to bring out the excellences of both modes of fighting; and no good general would be guided by any absolute rule favouring the one or the other. The Duke drew up the Guards four deep at Waterloo. He was not a bigot in military matters. Colonel Graham says:—

It was the opinion of the Duke himself, as related by Jomini, that the mode of attack of the French in columns, more or less deep, was very dangerous against a firm line of infantry, armed with good firelocks, feeling confidence in their own fire, and well supported by artillery and cavalry; but, in the course of the conversation in which this opinion was given, there is a striking proof that the Duke's mind was free from any prejudice on the subject. In reply to the question, whether he had not formed a portion of his infantry in column at Waterloo; his answer was, "that he had done so because they were composed of soldiers of whom he was not so sure as he was of his British troops." On being then asked whether that was not a proof that a line of columns appeared to him more solid than long lines deployed, his answer was: "Certainly they are good also; but that depends always on localities and the spirit of the troops. It is impossible to act in the same manner under all circumstances." The advantage of the formation in column or line is still a question for the judgment of the general to decide when the critical moment arrives, and in that state it will probably remain until its consideration becomes influenced by some new element.

A new element has come in—the Enfield rifle—but it decidedly favours the line, and adds tenfold to the dangers of the column. What its effect will be upon tactics is a question that has not yet received a solution, and unhappily it can only receive a practical one. Whether the new rifle will make any serious change in tactics or not is as sharply contested a question as that raging about line and column. What part will cavalry play—any part? Can artillery be used at all, unless they are made to range as far and as accurately as the rifle? To this we may answer that two 18-pounders, and not the Enfield riflemen, silenced the fire of the guns at Inkerman; that the Russian guns were not silenced on the Tchernaya; and that in Havelock's battles he did not silence guns with his riflemen, he took them with the bayonet. Except in the first action, and to a great extent even in the first, it was the bayonet that won every battle. Jomini admits that the rifle will exercise a certain influence upon tactical details, but that in grand operations the old principles will again triumph. He does not think it will keep armies from fighting as some suppose. But neither Jomini nor any one else doubts that the Enfield rifle is destined to work some change. Faizhans is of opinion that artillery will disappear before the new arm, and that it will change the system of war. Colonel Graham has not discussed a subject so well worthy the attention of all military men. It is certainly not overlooked by the "illustrious personage" whose questionings gave rise to the expression of Jomini's opinion.

LETTERS ON INDIA.

Letters on India. By Edward Sullivan.

Saunders and Otley.

THE best of men who write on Indian subjects do injustice to themselves by the triumphant facility of their style and the rhetorical disdain with which they sweep away difficulties and contradictions. Forster, the masterly author of *Essays on Decision of Character*, set a very pernicious example by his method of dealing with the stupendous myths of India. Of the Brahminical system he had only to say that it was a mass of raving folly, with twenty-six heavens, a bird named Go-rallasa, a herd of divine elephants, iron, silver, and golden cities, and a unit followed by sixty-three cyphers representing a period in the life of Brahma. Now it is true that the sacred books of the Brahmans and Buddhists abound in grotesque conceptions, but the English public never learned anything of India from these

fluent generalizations of satire. We do not characterize Mr. Sullivan's volume as one deserving to rank only in a similar category; but it is a wordy, flippant, presumptuous book, in which the writer throws down his opinions as challenges, and appears more anxious to wrangle with the reader than to inform him. We could have spared all Mr. Sullivan's controversy had he chosen to present us with a compact summary of his actual knowledge of India, free from expatiation on Lord Ellenborough or comparison between the Sepoy mutineers and the general scoundrelism of ancient and modern times. To be a traveller does not inevitably qualify a man to discuss the politics of every country he visits, and not to have been a traveller, if less an advantage than Mill believed it to be, implies at all events no absolute disability. We are somewhat tired of being told by gentlemen who have seen the elephant at home and sat in palm shadows that we are all ignorant, rash, and astray. Mr. Sullivan, however, has his own views on Indian matters, and the apology for his arrogance is that he desires to enforce them with all practicable emphasis, to which end he gathers illustrations from ancient and modern history, and discourses at large on military, political, social, administrative, judicial, financial, and religious topics, varying his letters by compiled passages, which, we must say, form the most valuable portion of the work. For example, Mr. Sullivan discusses the actual position of the British-born population in India, numbering in 1857 not more than fifty thousand persons, soldiers included, with "about seventeen hundred ladies and their relatives, and nearly seven thousand little brown babies, all of whom share the profits of the Indian service;" but he adds a complaint to the effect that the English do not spend the money of India in the country itself. That, however, is one of the conditions inseparable from conquest, for if, as Mr. Sullivan admits, India can never be colonized from Europe, it must be held by the representatives of a race returning periodically to enjoy at home the wealth acquired in the East. The numbers and salaries of the Indian services are stated as eight hundred, averaging 1000*l.* sterling a year, and five thousand eight hundred upon the military establishment, averaging 480*l.*; in fact, with the Bombay marine and the Church, "we have a sum considerably over four and a half millions divided amongst the two services, which would give an average salary of 650*l.* to nearly seven thousand people." This does not include the pay and allowances of the Governor-General, the Governors of Presidencies, chief justices, judges, unconvicted civil servants—many receiving from 1000*l.* to 1500*l.* a year—the Commander-in-Chief, the members of his staff, or the fifteen hundred Queen's officers attached to Queen's regiments and receiving double pay. A good deal of this sort of information is to be found in the volume, but as a contribution to the general debate we cannot attach much importance to Mr. Sullivan's Epistles Particular.

LATTER-DAY POETRY.

A HEAP of volumes of verse on our table invites our critical attention, if only by its ominous bulk. Sorting these productions into some sort of arrangement, we find that they divide themselves into a kind of nationalities; and the first two that we take up come from Ireland. *The Bell-Founder, and Other Poems, and Underglances, and Other Poems*, are the work of Mr. D. Florence Mac Carthy, M.R.J.A., author of "Dramas from the Spanish of Calderon," &c.; and are issued from the house of the late David Bogue. A strong Irish personality pervades them all; you may hear the brogue in their modulation. Indeed, they are so Hibernian in feeling—so local in their colouring and their allusions—that probably none but an Irishman can thoroughly enjoy them. We cannot endorse the high praise bestowed by the late Earl of Belfast, who thought the author fitted to play a part in "his country's destiny;" but we have derived pleasure from some of Mr. Mac Carthy's songs. Like most of his countrymen, he has a lyrical faculty; and, although some of his measures are rather obvious and conventional, others are very sweet, and all of them may be said to "sing themselves." If the poet has the common Irish faults of excessive languor and superabundance of imagery (not always well chosen or new), he has also the Irish gifts of grace and sportive fancy, of tenderness of feeling and richness of language. He greatly needs compression; but in that want he is not peculiar. Two stanzas from a poem called "Summer Longings" will show Mr. Mac Carthy's capacity of weaving melody out of words:—

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the sea-side billows,
Or the water-wooing willows;
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the streams away:—
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.
Waiting sad, dejected, weary,
Waiting for the May—
Spring goes by with wasted warnings,
Moonlit evenings, sunbright mornings;
Summer comes, yet dark and dreary
Life still ebbs away:—
Man is ever weary, weary,
Waiting for the May!

Another Irish gentleman is Mr. Nicholas J. Gannon, who publishes *The O'Donoghue of the Lakes, and Other Poems*. (London: Bosworth and Harrison. Dublin: McGlashan and Gill.) Here again the local or national feeling is strong; but we have not observed in Mr. Gannon the same claims to general attention as those possessed by Mr. Mac Carthy.

From Ireland to Wales. Mr. T. J. de Powys, author of *Uriel*, favours us with a small, but closely printed, pamphlet of *Poems*. (John Chapman.) The verses are filled with a mystical, religious spirit, and touched with a feeling of melancholy. They are sometimes obscure, but exhibit power, emotion, and picturesqueness.

A volume entitled *The Poems of Francis Hingeston*, edited by his Son (Longman and Co.), presents us with a lamentable instance of the indiscre-

tion of relatives and friends. The late Mr. Hingeston was a Cornish gentleman (here again we get on the ground of a species of separate nationality), and he amused himself with the very harmless pursuit of writing verses on any and every occasion, and sending them to the Poets' Corners of provincial newspapers. This was all very well; but the son, now that the father is dead, has been thoughtless enough to collect these exceedingly fugitive pieces, and put them forth with a great fanfare. Mr. Hingeston, senior, is introduced to the world as one of the illustrious dead of Cornwall; and the son quotes the opinion of a fellow Cornishman that "the public would eagerly hail a volume of such poetry." In a note to one of the poems, Mr. Hingeston, junior, says:—"There is evidently a great similarity of style and character between my father's poetry and that of the late Thomas Moore." We must confess that the evidence is by no means clear to us. There is something exceedingly ludicrous in the younger Mr. Hingeston thinking that the alleged similarity is made startlingly apparent by the "strange coincidence" of his father having written the line—

Those joyous hours are pass'd away,

before he had read Moore's song "Those Evening Bells," though there is a similar line there. Why, the verse is one of the most staring common-places of conventional poetry; for (with leave be it said) Moore was sometimes guilty of writing in the "pattern style." Again: the Cornish celebrity chants the praises of another genius of the tin-producing county—one Fortescue Hitchins; whereupon, Mr. Hingeston, junior, remarks, with exquisite simplicity:—"It is somewhat singular that their initials should have been the same." (!) We are pleased, of course, with any exhibition of filial affection; but, as our opinion is challenged, we must pronounce it. We have looked through several pages of this work, and have found nothing but hopeless vacuity. Yet an admiring world must needs be favoured with a view of "Truro Vean Cottage, the residence of Francis Hingeston," as if all men were dying to place it among the well-known "Homes and Haunts of the English Poets." Such is the pother which is always made about local lions!

Very far superior is a Northumberland bard—Mr. Temperley Grey, who sends us, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a few *Lyrics*, privately printed, which, though by no means of a high order, show a feeling for nature and a faculty of singing. Here are two very pretty stanzas on a mountain stream; indeed, the line in italics is something more than pretty:—

In the rudeness of thy running,
In the wildness of thy glee,
In thy wilful, playful cunning,
Thou art life and light to me,
Mountain stream! O, mountain stream!
In thy dying murmurs haunting,
In thy burial in the sea,
In thy dirge the wild waves chanting,
Thou art life and light to me,
Mountain stream! O, mountain stream!

There is a feeling of truth and passion, also, in some lines spoken by a girl whose betrothed is dead:—

The quiet town is sleeping,
While in fierce heart-break of pain
I live that fatal yesterday
Ay o'er and o'er again.
The days drag on; but no relief—
Oh! am I blind? I do but see
One ghastly sight of utter woe—
Death looking through fond eyes to me.

Mr. Grey does not always write as well as this; in fact, we have picked out the two best things in his little book—which, by the way, with its clear type and illuminated initial letters, is an elegant specimen of provincial printing. But the Northumbrian minstrel has in him something of the Troubadour faculty of those old gleemen who used to come "from the North Country."

We next take up a poem from (or of) Australia—*Yarra Yarra, or the Wandering Aborigine*. A Poetical Narrative in Eleven Books. By Kinnahan Cornwallis. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) Yarra Yarra is an Australian chieftain as well as an Australian river; and, being dispossessed of his ancestral lands, on the site of the present Melbourne, by "the withering blast of civilization," wanders over the world, and,

With extensive view,
Surveys mankind from China to Peru.

A strange, incoherent poem is this record of his ramblings; and very singular are the liberties taken with the English language. Such, however, we suppose, are the babblings of Young Australia, already emulous of outshining America in verbal monstrosities. Mr. Cornwallis is evidently desirous that his poem shall be, for the aborigines of the great southern island, what *Hiawatha* is for the perishing red men of the western continent; wherefore, he writes after this fashion:—

Oh! I rejoice to think on Quilla Quah,
The fairest virgin that o'er Mookerwa
Danced to the war-song of a naked throng,
Or yabba yabba o'er old Burrendong.

Hail! all those regions by the rocky Koo,
That once fair river that through Kishlamoo,
In hurrying waters now baptized the Swan,
Bounds to King George's ever restless yan,
Returning never to the yean mount,
That lives beyond an ever-yarring fount.

Onkaparinga, Bronleeroo, Murwarrarong wirrang,
Mypunga, yolli, Willungoo, Noorlunga, Merriang,
From Bunya Bunga to the hills, Moorundi to the sea;
Adieu! adieu! no more for me is it to gaze on ye.

In other places, we have whole lyrics in the native Australian tongue! At p. 48, however, there is a touch of nature which may most truly be said to make the whole world kin, since men of all countries can sympathize with

it. Mr. Cornwallis is describing, in all poetic earnestness, a sea voyage during a storm; and thus he writes:—

The sailor on the watch walk'd trembling quick,
While there close by him passengers were sick.

Yarra Yarra is certainly a singular book; but the reader will bear us witness that it is not devoid of truth.—Mr. Cornwallis also publishes a cheaper edition of the same poem; but we have not collated it with the other, and therefore cannot say whether or not the author has seen the error of his ways. The reader may, if he please, give him the benefit of the doubt.

The Rev. R. A. Blomefield translates from the French *The Poetical Works of Henry Durand, a Swiss*. (Lay.) The verses are conspicuous for a devotional feeling; but, as our language is not wanting in religious poetry, we do not see the occasion on that ground for translating these effusions. As for the descriptions of Swiss scenery, those are now stock property. We cannot say much for Messrs. Durand and Blomefield, nor for Mr. Edward Charles Mogridge, whose *Poems* (Judd and Glase) appeal to the same species of audience.

Corona and Other Poems, by E. J. Reed (Longman), present some higher qualities. The first and longest poem in this volume tells the story of a set of enthusiasts who go out to a desert island, in order there to inaugurate a new and ideally perfect state of society, and who of course fail in their endeavours, and finally return to the old land, content to work humbly with their fellow-men in the good cause of gradual progression. The writer has steeped himself in Tennyson, and imitates his phraseology and his cadences with the skill of a mocking-bird. But he has real imagination and fancy, and his descriptions, though sometimes overwrought and turgid, possess colour and substance. Mr. Reed may do something in future years, if he will avoid affectation and imitation, and restrain his tendency to excess.

Fear-nao-Flu, and Other Poems, by G. Curtis and T. L. Aldridge (Bennett), and *Phases of Thought and Feeling*, by J. H. Powell (Partridge and Co.), are volumes of verse by working men. Devotion to a form of art is, of course, commendable in any class of life; but it would have been better to have circulated these productions privately. Messrs. Curtis and Aldridge write one of those foolish, fussy prefaces, in which the vanity that proclaims itself such struggles with "the pride that apes humility." They tell us that "they have satisfied themselves with respect to the general merit of the work," but do not know whether the reader will be equally satisfied. They think their publication may not contain anything "extraordinarily sublime," and that "the more lengthy and pretentious productions [may appear] singularly incoherent and incomplete;" they have not uniformly regarded "the auxiliary graces of rhyme and metre, inasmuch as they are in no way essential to true poetry;" but they hope "that due regard has been paid to the fixed rules of English prosody." After such explanations as these, the reader knows what to expect, though perhaps he would hardly anticipate that these poetical brothers ostentatiously accentuate heaven "heaven," out of civility, perhaps, to the fixed rules of prosody.

A few volumes remain, of which we need only record the titles, since they present no special features for comment:—A new edition of *Melancholy, and Other Poems*. By Thomas Cox (Saunders and Otley). *Songs of Early Spring*. By Rowland Brown (Kent and Co.). *Dream of Freedom, and Other Poems*. By James Smart Linwood (Bulman). *Poems and Love Lyrics*. By Robert W. Buchanan (Glasgow: Murray and Son).

PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti, by Dr. C. W. Russell, published by Messrs. Longman and Co., is the development of an essay which appeared some years ago in the *Edinburgh Review*, and which has been translated into the French and Italian languages. It is a work we shall examine with much interest.

From the same publishers we have the continuation of Mr. Samuel Bailey's *Letters on the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, another volume which claims deliberate examination.

A new volume of *Selections, Grave and Gay*, by Thomas de Quincey, comes from Edinburgh (Hogg and Co.). It contains Essays, Sceptical and Anti-Sceptical, on Problems Neglected and Misconceived, on Walking Stewart, on Oracles, on Greece, on Miracles, on the Marquis Wellesley, on Protestantism, and on Casuistry.

The author of "How to Make Home Happy," has published (Kent and Co.) a new and useful volume, *Health for the Million*, a book so full of wisdom for application to daily life that we must treat of it at large.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. send us a little volume called *Types of Womanhood*, containing four stories:—"Our Wish," "The Four Sisters," "Bertha's Love," and "The Ordeal." They are of the quality that attracts young readers who interest themselves in dramas of affection and social adventure.

It is quite an announcement to mention a new English translation of a novel by Alexandre Dumas. As usual, it appears in the Parloir Library (Hodgson and Co.), forming the hundred and eighty-second volume of that semipternal collection, and is entitled *The Regent's Daughter*, an Historical Romance.

A welcome and delightful treasure for every drawing-room is a new edition of *Moore's National Airs and other Songs, now first Collected*, and published by Messrs. Longman and Co. These beautiful melodies have been too much out of fashion of late, and we cannot say that they have been replaced by songs or ballads better worth listening to. Assuredly this most seductive casket will restore Moore to favour, and a glance at the dear old words and airs will thrill through many hearts like a sudden memory of happier days.

The sixth volume of the Rev. Charles Merivale's *History of the Romans under the Empire* (Longmans) has been long looked for and will be eagerly appropriated by students. It commences with a chapter on the pacification of Gaul by Claudius and the subjugation of Britain. Returning to Rome, it conducts us through the reigns of Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian, and the volume concludes with the destruction of Jerusalem by

Titus, and his Judean triumph. English literature and scholarship may well be proud of this masterly work, in every way worthy to take its place between Arnold and Gibbon. The uninstructed reader who runs glibly over the brilliant text of this history will form no adequate conception of the vast and various labour, the deep and comprehensive learning, the patient and laborious investigation, the correct and ample scholarship, which have fitted the historian for the accomplishment of a splendid purpose. Sometimes into half a dozen words is compressed the reading of as many ancient historians and modern critics; and the style is like the quintessence of the great originals whom the author cites in the footnotes, at once weighty and brilliant, terse and full, severe and elegant, polished and unforced. We shall return to the volume in detail; for the present we offer the author our respectful congratulations on its appearance, and our earnest hope that his health and strength may accompany him to the end of his labours. We may add, by the way, that the publication of this volume, signal as its impartiality of appreciation undoubtedly is, would be almost an act of treason in France just now; on the other hand, we question if any contemporary liberal French writer could speak of the Roman Empire with the same judicial calmness. This history is not calculated to make the reader in love with absolute power in any shape, least of all with any modern revival of Imperialism.

Tudors and Stuarts, by a Descendant of the Plantagenet (Hardwicke), is apparently intended to correct all former history, and the author's announcement of himself is so imposing that we ask for time to recover our composure before we dip deeper into his first volume, which deals with the Tudors; the second being reserved for the Stuarts "by the descendant of the Plantagenet." We know that a new broom sweeps clean, so we may expect our Plantagenet friend to sweep the history of his ancestors with effect.

From Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son we have received *Likes and Dislikes: some Passages in the Life of Emily Marsden*, a story in one volume, evidently worthy of a careful and critical perusal.

A translation by Mr. John Cochran of Christoffel's *Life of Zwingli, the Swiss Reformer, with some Notices of his Time and Contemporaries* (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh), is a book that will interest a large section of the English

public; and the translator is right in supposing that the autobiographical character of the memoirs materially enhances their interest and value.

Mr. Henry G. Bohn has published a new edition of Mr. William Thomas Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature*, a manual of real interest to all collectors of rare books. This edition is not a mere reprint, but considerably enlarged and anxiously revised by Mr. Bohn, and when the editor tells us that its publication is a labour of love, we believe him, and accept the gift gratefully.

A new edition, complete in one volume, of Mr. Jesse's *Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents* (Bohn), presents these pleasant chapters in a convenient form for easy reading.

The author of "Amy Herbert" has exercised her pure taste and discretion in a selection of *Extraits Choisis from Modern French Writers* (Longmans).

The second part of *Handy Helps to Useful Knowledge* (W. H. Angel) contains three timely and meritorious papers on "The English in China," "Sir Henry Havelock," and "Russia and the Serfs." The last paper is by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, who has special qualifications for a trustworthy treatment of the topic, being familiar with the best authorities, and not unacquainted with Russian life and manners.

Easton and its Inhabitants, or Sketches of Life in a Country Town, by L. E. (Booth), is a pungent and suggestive title, and if it is half as full of scandal and mischief as most "Eastons" (and "Westons") are, it cannot fail to be amusing. We shall see.

We have only space to add to our present list the titles of the following publications received:—

The Beauties of Nature, by B. A. Edwards (James Blackwood).

Readings for Young Men, Merchants, and Men of Business (James Blackwood).

The Philosophy of Teaching, or Psychology in its Relation to Intellectual Culture, by Joseph D. Everett, M.A. (Griffin and Co.), and *An Introduction to Grammar on its True Basis with Relation to Logic and Rhetoric*, by B. H. Smart (Longmans).

The two last-named essays we reserve for consideration.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELL.—On the 16th April, at Quebec, Canada, the wife of Alexander D. Bell, Esq., a daughter.

CHOCKER.—On the 15th April last, at Gibraltar, the wife of Alfred Crocker, Esq., Surgeon 2nd Battalion of the Royal Regiment: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOWARD—JOHNSON.—On the 2nd Feb., at Moulmein, the Rev. George Broadley Howard, Chaplain at Rangoon, son of the Rev. J. G. Howard, rector of Stanton by Dale Abbey, to Emily Cecilia Martha, second daughter of Major-General Johnson, Hon. E.L.C.S. Service.

EDLITZ—COWELL.—On the 22nd of April, at St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, Hugh Conrad, Baron von Zedlitz, Chamberlain to His Majesty the King of Prussia, to Elizabeth Ellen Louisa Gabrielle, second daughter of the late Francis Cowell, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU.—On the 4th inst., at 1, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, aged 13 months, Lestock Holm Drummond, youngest son of Major T. T. Boileau, H.E.I.C.S.

EDWARDS.—On the 5th inst., at his residence, 8, Howley-place, Maida-hill, Dr. Edgewood Windcut Edwards, late Physician General, Bombay Army.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, May 7.

THE price of Consols has nearly reached the highest point that we have seen for many years, except a short interval in 1852-1853. The Bull account is enormous; money being so cheap, and speculators being able to borrow on the Stock, thus enabling them to bet for the continuance of it, it will not be at all surprising to see them at par just before the dividend becomes due. Foreign Stocks command high prices. The risin Turkish 5s and Four per Cents., in Buenos Ayrian, Peruvian, and Venezuelan, has been most remarkable. The price of Indian guaranteed shares continues the same, no business doing in these stocks. A new line has been introduced on the Exchange this week, called Central Asia Minor, from Samson on the Black Sea to Bussorah at the head of the Persian Gulf, thus connecting the waters of the East with the waters of the West, distance between 1200 and 1500 miles, engineering difficulties not great—so says the prospectus, believe it who will—the shares are nominally 2s. 6d. to 3s. premium; but there is a laudible vitality in the spirit of all speculation just now—possibly to break out ere long in a more outrageous form. Canada, Frank and Great Western shares maintain their price—Eastern Counties are asked after, and have improved in price. Caledonians, notwithstanding the passing of a Bill for a branch in their favour, seem to find more sellers than buyers. Dovers are perceptibly weaker owing to a rival line, East Kent, in connexion with North Kent, a more direct route to Dover, &c., and the Continent, threatening to break them out of the field. In the heavy market there has been a considerable improvement of price; but stock is scarce and hard to come by, in Leeds and South Western, Berwicks, Yorks, and North. North British continue firm. Mining property is much neglected, the fall of tin and copper is against these shares, and there are no very startling discoveries announced this week. In miscellaneous shares, Australian Agricultural, or some other Land Companies are attracting notice. Joint-stock banks remain without change.

Blackburn, 91, 104; Caledonian, 83, 86; Chester and Holyhead, 35, 37; Eastern Counties, 61, 62; Great Northern, 104, 106; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102, 104; Great Western, 56, 58; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91, 92; London and Blackwall, 6, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 106, 108; London and North-Western, 94, 95; London and South-Western, 96, 97; Midland, 94, 94; North-Eastern (Berwick), 93, 94; South-Eastern (Dover), 69, 70; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5, 6; Dutch (Amsterdam), 4, 4; dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 26, 26; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 7, 8; Northern of France, 38, 38; Paris and Lyons, 31, 31; Royal Danish, —; Royal Swedish 2, 2; Samore and Meuse, 8, 8.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.
Bank Stock.....	222 1/2	223	224 1/2	224 1/2	224 1/2	223
3 per Cent. Red.....	97 1/2	98	98 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Consols for Account.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
New 3 per Cent. An.....	96	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Long Ann. 1860.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
India Stock.....	225	225 1/2	225	225	225	225
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	20 p	20 p	20 p	22 p	22 p	22 p
Ditto, under £1000.....	21 p	18 p	18 p	18 p	19 p	19 p
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	39 p	37 p	35 p	38 p	38 p	39 p
Ditto, £2500.....	39 p	39 p	40 p	39 p	39 p	39 p
Ditto, Small.....	39 p	34 p	40 p	39 p	39 p	39 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.	
Brazilian Bonds.....	102
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	81
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	111 1/2
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	101
Dutch 2 1/2 per Cents.....	44 1/2
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.....	44 1/2
Ecuador Bonds.....	31
Mexican Account.....	84 1/2
Peruvian 4 per Cents.....	46 1/2
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	46 1/2
Portuguese 4 per Cents.....	111 1/2
Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	101
Spanish 4 per Cents.....	44 1/2
Spanish Committee Cert.....	44 1/2
of Comp. not fun.....	99 1/2
Turkish 6 per Cent.....	99 1/2
Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	99 1/2
Venezuela 4 per Cents.....	46 1/2

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, May 7.

ARRIVALS of English wheat are very moderate, consequently the show of samples is limited. Good and useful qualities sold at Monday's currency, but the demand for them by no means active. For foreign wheat, the supply of which was tolerably good, a slow sale, but no quotable change in value. The supply of barley less extensive. Fine malt sells steadily; other kinds slowly at late rates. Oats, owing to the increased supplies, dull, but not cheaper. Beans, peas and flour at Monday's currency.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 4.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN WHITTINGHAM, Liverpool, boot and shoemaker—JOHN BARRON, Morley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—JOHN RANSON, Sunderland, shipowner—HENRY BARNLEY, Cradley-heath, Worcestershire, draper and ironmonger—MATCOLM MCCLACHES, Liverpool, cork manufacturer—JAMES BOWMAN HALL, Tidswell, Derbyshire, druggist, grocer, and tea-dealer—JAMES MOORHOUSE, Skipton, Yorkshire, innkeeper—HENRY CLARKE, Marton, Lincolnshire, saddler and harness maker—THOMAS THOMPSON, Maidstone, Kent, builder—WILLIAM HENRY JOHN KEAL and DANIEL JACKSON ROBERTS, Road-lane, City, and of Prince Edward's Island, merchants—JOHN HAYWARD, Warwick and Exeter, Warwickshire, miller and baker—HENRY EDWARD FENNEL and CHARLES WILLIAM CHANTRELL, Shirley, Hampshire, brewers—CHARLES DIXON, Sackville, Westmoreland, New Brunswick, and Liverpool, shipowner and shipbuilder—JOSEPH THOMAS, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission-agent and iron-merchant—ALGERNON STEWART AUSTIN, now of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, late of Fenchurch-street, ship and insurance broker—WILLIAM STEUBINGS WELLS, Hertford, Hertfordshire, butcher—WILLIAM PRICE VAGHORN, Westerham, Kent, late of Tatsfield, Surrey, formerly of Horsmanden, Kent, grocer and draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—MILNE, BROTHERS, and Co., Aberdeen, drapers—DAVID PORTER, Banff, shipowner—JAMES BLAIR and Son, Edinburgh, ironfounders—WILLIAM LAWRIE, Collieston Mills, Edinburgh, miller—GEORGE WATSON, Dunsferris, trader—FERGUSON and BONNIE, Glasgow, plumbers and lead merchants—DAVID PRINGLE, Edinburgh, grocer.

Friday, May 7.

BANKRUPTS.—PERCIVAL S. LOW, No. 4, Layland-cottages, Queen's-road, Dalston, shipowner—ANN JANE SHELDON, Birmingham, licensed victualler—RICHARD

JOSEPH PIKE, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, miller—JOSEPH WHITTINGHAM, Liverpool, bootmaker—RICHARD HATTON, New North-road, Hoxton, stationer—JOHN HILL, Evesham, Worcestershire, plumber—JOHN CHAFFER, Kingston-upon-Hull, commission-agent—THOMAS HUNTER, Southdale, grocer—HENRY CHARLES SHERRBOEN, Odham, Southamptonshire, grocer—MATTHEW REDMAYNE, Hulme, Lancashire, butcher—ROBERT THOMPSON, West Hartlepool, builder—BENJAMIN CHAFFER, Liverpool, stone merchant—EDWARD FORMAN, Boston, confectioner—WILLIAM TURNER, North Shields, sailmaker—MATTHEW STAINOR, South Shields, ironfounder—ROBERT CUNLIFFE, HENRY CUNLIFFE, JOHN CUNLIFFE, and ABEL CUNLIFFE, Todd Carr Mill, near Newchurch, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers—JOSEPH PARKER, Blackburn, grocer—THOMAS HARBUTT, North Shields, wine and spirit merchant.

TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists.—Our patented system of fixing artificial teeth and flexible gums, without springs or wires of any description, having stood the test of three years with the greatest satisfaction to all wearers, as evinced by the testimonials of patients and first medical men of the day, entirely supersedes the ordinary methods. All sharp edges are avoided, there is no extraction of roots, nor any painful operation; an amount of elasticity unobtainable by any other method is acquired, while the fit is of the most unerring accuracy; such, indeed, as is by any other means unattainable. The success which our system has attained has induced many imitators. We therefore beg to say that the above, perfected, together with the white enamel for front teeth (of which we are sole proprietors), can only be obtained at our establishments, 33, Ludgate-hill (33—observe number particularly), and at 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804. At charges, in proportion to quality, lower than any advertised. Gabriel's Treatise on the Teeth fully explains the system, and may be had gratis. Country patients are informed that one visit of half an hour is only required for the completion of a single tooth or complete set; and, unless the utmost satisfaction is given, no fee required.

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLE continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from an examination of the handwriting, in a unique style of description peculiarly her own. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing 13 penny postage stamps, and a directed envelope, to Miss Coupele, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. All letters are considered strictly confidential.

TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triese-mar, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. Triese-mar, No. 2, effectually, in the shortest space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which expenses have so long been thought an antidote for the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triese-mar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triese-mar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all offensive qualities. They may be taken with the toilet without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 11s., free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 51 cases, whereby there is a saving of 17. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Grace-church-street; Harriott Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prou, 224, Strand; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Igham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

M. GYE has the honour to announce that **THE NEW THEATRE** will open on Saturday next, May 15, on which occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, **LES HUGUENOTS**.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday, May 11, Mozart's Chef-d'œuvre, **DON GIOVANNI**.

Donna Anna	Madlle. Titiens.
Donna Elvira	Madlle. Ortolani.
	AND	
Zerlina	Madlle. Piccolomini.
Don Giovanni	Signor Benvenuto.
	(His first appearance this Season.)	
Leporello	Signor Belletti.
Masetto	Signor Aldighieri.
Il Commendatore	Signor Vialletti.
	AND	
Don Ottavio	Signor Giuglini.

Conductor, Signor Bonetti.

To increase the effect of the Majestic Finale of the First Act, including the Chorus, "VIVA LA LIBERTÀ," all the Principal Artists of the Establishment have consented to lend their assistance. In addition to the music restored last year, Madlle. Titiens will sing the Grand Aria, "CRUDELE AH NO MIO BENE!" hitherto omitted.

Thursday, May 13 (an Extra Night), **IL TROVATORE**.

Leonora, Madlle. Titiens, Azucena, Madame Alboni, Manrico, Signor Giuglini.

Friday, May 14, an Extra Night, when **DON GIOVANNI** will be repeated.

To conclude with the new Ballet, in which Madlle. Pocchini will appear.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianist to Her Majesty the Queen, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place at Her Majesty's Theatre, FRIDAY MORNING, May 28, on which occasion all the Artists of the establishment, both Vocal and Instrumental, will appear.

Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

GRAND CEREMONY and FESTIVAL on

the 14th June next, at the OPENING of the SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead, by his Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, who, with his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, have been graciously pleased to purchase Presentations to the Home.

Several Military Bands will play in the beautiful Grounds of the Home. Admission by purchased tickets, to be had only at the Office of the Home, No. 7, Whitehall (exactly opposite the Horse Guards). A single ticket for two, 15s.; a reserved seat for the Ceremony and the Breakfast, 20s.

An Omnibus starts from the Tottenham-court-road end of Oxford-street, every twelve minutes, reaching Hampstead without changing, in 40 minutes.

H. L. POWYS, Major, Chairman.

POSA BONHEUR'S New Pictures, LANDAIS

PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET and MORNING in the HIGHLANDS, together with HER PORTRAIT, by Ed. Dubufe, are now on view at the German Gallery, 10, New Bond-street. Admission 1s. Open from nine till 10.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION

will give two GRAND FETES in aid of its Funds, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at that favourite place of public resort, the ROYAL SURREY GARDENS. There will be an ample provision of Firework, Musical, and other approved, popular out- and in-door Entertainments. Admission 1s.; Children 6d.

EPSOM GRAND STAND.—Private Boxes

and Stalls may be engaged for the DERBY WEEK. Apply to Mr. HENRY DORLING, Epsom.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL and PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

21, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket. Open daily. Admission One Shilling.

Lectures by DR. KAHN at Three and Eight.

Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free on receipt of 12 Stamps.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and

the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET. Open daily, for Gentlemen only, from 10 till 12. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. KNOW THYSELF! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the Human Body and the Mysteries of Creation than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating EVERY PART of the HUMAN BODY, the CIRCULATION of the BLOOD, the BRAIN and NERVOUS SYSTEM, the REPRODUCTION of the SPECIES, the PATHOLOGY of DISEASES, &c.

LECTURES by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose Medical Work, together with an Explanatory Catalogue, is presented GRATIS to every Visitor.

An Act of Sincere Gratitude.—5000 Copies of a Medical Book to be given away!!!

A CLERGYMAN of the CHURCH OF

ENGLAND, having been cured of severe Nervousness, Pains in the Head, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Debility, Prostration, and other fearful symptoms, not the least of which was the great mental anguish resulting from the terrors occasioned by the frauds of wicked pretenders, adopts this unusual mode of testifying his deep gratitude, by publishing, for the benefit of others, the means employed for his own marvellous restoration to health and happiness, to which he had long been a stranger. He will therefore send a copy of the remarkable book containing all the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage. Address: Rev. H. R. Travers, M.A., 1, North Cumberland Place, Baywater, Middlesex.

CAUTION.—The advertiser regrets to find that of late several disreputable quacks have dishonestly adopted this plan of puffing off their deceptive books.

HORSE-TAMING.—Mr. JOHN S. RAREY

will continue to TEACH his SYSTEM of EDUCATING the HORSE, at his School at Kinnerton-street, at 11 o'clock A.M. on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, in the Derby Week, 17th, 18th, and 22nd inst. This CHANGE of DAYS is to accommodate Gentlemen coming up to London for the Derby. Next week Mr. Rarey will be in Paris on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th inst.—London, May 4, 1858.

(Extract from the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, April 29, 1858.)

MR. RAREY'S SECOND "LESSON."

Mr. Rarey met his subscribers again yesterday at the Riding School at the Lower Castle-yard, and we were gratified to observe a considerable increase in the numbers, and that very few of his earlier pupils were absent from the eminently useful and instructive lesson which it was their privilege to receive. The lady pupils mustered strongly and early; and from the attention they paid to the minutest features of a system so consonant with the finer feelings which constitute their peculiar attribute, we augur most favourably for the future of the Irish horse. The influence they must exert in his favour when they become perfect in the science cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect, even though they cannot impart the speciality of Mr. Rarey's art to others. Debarred as we are from revealing anything connected with Mr. Rarey's system, we can only urge on the stock-masters and breeders now in town the importance of the instructions of which so comparatively few of their body are availing themselves, and earnestly advise them not to allow the present opportunity to pass away unused. It has been said again and again since Mr. Rarey's appearance in Dublin, "But how can the secret be kept when so many know it?" and many, no doubt, are holding back in the hope that in the course of time the "secret" must ooze out, and that they will know without cost or study as much as any member of Mr. Rarey's class. This hope is as vain as it is unworthy; and it is as creditable to the extended circle of Mr. Rarey's pupils that not one member has yet violated his engagement by an attempt to impart the art to others, as it is peculiar in the art that such an attempt would be most unsatisfactory to the surreptitious student. The art of portrait-painting could be as effectively imparted to the New Zealand savage by telling him that the dead chief whom he sees to live again on the canvas before him was recreated by the artistic touch of the painter's pencil, as could Mr. Rarey's power over the horse be imparted to the "savage" of the stable by any illicit whisperings as to his incomparable science of horse-training. To learn it so as to know it the master himself must be sought out as the teacher; and for a confirmation of this opinion we appeal to the distinguished individuals who have attended Mr. Rarey's class throughout. It is a science, not a trick, that Mr. Rarey imparts to his pupils; and every gentleman who values horses, and every gentleman farmer who breeds or deals in them, would find it an economy as well as a comfort to be instructed in this science. The "lesson" of yesterday added considerably to Mr. Rarey's popularity with his class, and his illustrations were eminently successful.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN, imported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only charged half the usual duty by Her Majesty's Customs.

These wines are all in brilliant condition, entirely free from acidity and brandy, full of aroma, and from their wholesomeness highly recommended by the medical profession, especially to persons of delicate constitutions.

A pint sample of either, 12 stamps. Terms, cash or reference. Packages charged and allowed for if returned. Delivered free to any of the London Terminals.

WELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane, E. C.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.

Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 10s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true

juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons 13s.; or in one dozen cases, 25s. each, package included.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—For

half a century this well known remedy for Pulmonary disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilised world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the backwoods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and in the palace of Peking. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are the now acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

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